PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,725.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-29 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd May	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
4th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6322
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	BIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9691
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10612
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for **Medical** inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	G. Bartole	1st June 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Cilunak	1st July 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7,388	B. Cobol	24th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	8,895	P. Giurgevich	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breaking down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), the symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy; for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *nutrient and vitalising* nourishment.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of illness or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this reciperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.

Therapion is now also obtainable in **DRAGÉE (TASTELESS) FORM.**

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial sewing machine.—A. D. Hariman, Mirdamal Doomra.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route—via. about
LINGA	2,171	Mon 24th May	11 a.m. P D & O*
KOLA	1,205	Thur 20th May	9 a.m. (direct)
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st May	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, 24th May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly)

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuwait, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Adelaide, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	X.	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Robaldo	28th Oct. 1909,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	21st May 1909,
NERA	5,538	Martin	18th June 1909,

For further particulars apply to—
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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Magnanini	16th July 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	18th Aug. 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Stag's Naples	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909,
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th Aug. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
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AGENT,
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H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
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RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

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THE BANK OF INDIA, Ld

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

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EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
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MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
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WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE **Rs. 3.**

THE
Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909.

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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER
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AMERICAN CLOTH,
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SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
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Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other harmful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the discarest form of Salicylic—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Disease of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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GOLD MEDAL

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To be obtained of all Stationers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY, 24th May, 1909, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, to serve on the Board of Trustees in place of Mr. D. Carmichael, who has obtained leave of absence from the Board Meetings from the 1st May, 1909, to the 31st March, 1910.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the office of the Chamber from 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M., from the 20th May to the 24th May (inclusive).

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 17TH MAY, 1909.

HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL EXAMINATIONS OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees may be obtained from

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE,
36, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 5th day of July, 1909, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON PIPES, Special Castings and Sluice Valves.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted, according to the terms of the Contract.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 18th May, 1909.

MARSLAND PRICE AND Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Fort Offices of the Company, Apollo Street (Indian Specie Bank Buildings), on 26th May, 1909, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time).

By Order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
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Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Dhoters, Dhotis, Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Susi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpans and Fancy white and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Gurneys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta (Gumchas, Check-Ghadders, Cheeks, Dhotis, Susi Sari, etc., etc.)

HEAD OFFICE:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI,
Ganeshwadi, Post No. 2, Bombay.
BRANCH:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI,
65-3, Pacha Gally, Calcutta.

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WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

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Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tooliygunge Calcutta.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per Insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless account to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Golden Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of england and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Gent's QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good order, almost new. Cost Rs. 160, Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1628, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs CLIVER and Co., undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, patronised by the Officers of the Services, especially First Class Goanese and Mahom dan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 3. Moffusil Rs. 5 each servant which stands good for six months. No. 21 Ch. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.—Are you in want of a tonic or restorative, if so, Ironstone Burgundy will put new life into you. Rs. 1-4 per bot. Rs. 13-8 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co.

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JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases; By W. H. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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TO LET.—OFFICE PREMISES with Electric Fittings, on 1st Floor, Cox's Building. Apply to COX and Co., Hornby Road.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited," 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED a Hindu COMPOUNDER, for Baroda State. Salary Rs. twelve per month with prospects of increase. Apply sharp to Dr. MOHILE, Medical Officer, Baroda, with testimonials.

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FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for sought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY of Irla Parla, near Andheri, about 10 minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

Under instructions from the owner MESSRS CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property on the day and at the time and place mentioned below:—

ON SATURDAY, 22nd May, at 4-30 p. m.
(S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Irla Parla in Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 9,323 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Survey Nos. 201, 213, and Pote Nos. 3, 30, 31, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the Gorebunder Road, on the west by the properties of Antone Gomes Patel and Caetan Fergason, on the north by the property of Mr. Loon, and on the south by the Sea Chockern Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a large piece of Land, Suitable for building bungalows at Bandora Hill, Bandora.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction the valuable landed property on the day and at the time and place mentioned below.—

On SUNDAY, 23rd May, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece of land or ground situate lying and being at Bandora Hill, Bandora, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora in Salsette, Thana Taluoka, containing by admeasurement four thousand nine hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, under Survey Number 10 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Philip Xavier, on or towards the west by public road, on or towards the north by the property of Dinshaw B. Khan, and on or towards the south by the property of Mr. D'Mello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Clarke House, next to Waterloo Mansions, Wodehouse Road, Fort, near the Wellington Fountain, the valuable and handsome French polished teak-wood and black-wood dressing, drawing, office and bed-room furniture by Dewjee Ganjee, Robert Brothers, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored side-board and dinner waggon, marble topped tables and teapoys, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, cabinets, new bedsteads, single and double almirahs, marble topped, dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by Soundy, cosy corner seat, sconce almira-pictures, door curtains, Italian cane fire-ature, Brussels carpets, glassware, crockery-ware plated ware, chevel glass, large lot of law, medical, and engineering books, table ornaments wind proof lamps, etc., the property of Captain E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property, will be on view, three days before the sale.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 28th MAY.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Gymkhana Chambers, 2nd Floor Wauthy Road, Fort, opposite the Tata Mansions the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, made to order such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner wagons, richly carved drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk, side and corner cabinets, tiled top teapoys, bedsteads, almirahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, clothes press, sweet-toned cottage piano, sewing machines, iron safe, with Chubb's patent lock on stand, bicycle, typewriter, oil paintings, glass show case, carpet and rugs, bronze figures, and jardineers, china jars, glassware crockeryware, best plated ware, fancy table ornaments, windproof lamps, flower pots, etc., the property of W. H. Hussey, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Sale on TUESDAY, the 1st June.

AUCTION SALE of Boilers, Engines, Dynamo, Pump, Shafting, Pulleys, etc., in the Compound of Albion Place, Byculla.

Under instructions from the executors of the late J. N. Tata, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Compound of Albion Place, opposite Byculla Station, on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

Boilers suitable for Mills, Ginning Factories or Electric Light Stations, Engines, Engine and dynamo coupled suitable for a Mill lighting (about 1,000 lamps), motors 1 to 75 H. P. suitable for all purposes, old laundry machines, oil engine, pumps, shafting and pulleys, electric cables, condenser, fresh water evaporator, water purifier, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the machinery is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 19TH MAY, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The well-known and very desirable bungalow at Mahableshwar known as "Belle Vue," together with its extensive land (about 11 acres) and outhouses. The Bungalow is centrally situated and command an excellent view.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 19TH MAY, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE,

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 19th day of May, 1909, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

Under instructions from Messrs. Motilal Doolabhram and Harkisandas Madhav, executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai Jaikore, widow of Laxmon Jotha deceased.

2 silver lotas.
1 pair silver anklets.
2 pairs gold bangles.
2 gold nosklaces.
1 diamond ring, 2 pearl chokhrasand.
1 ruby earring.
By order of the concerned 10 field glasses.
1 second-hand Chubb's safe.
1 country made safe made of thick iron plates and fitted with iron bands.
3 English safes with Chubb's lock and 40 watches.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Gooculdas Rowjee.

G 16-34-37
8027 11-55-36 } 5 bales Native shawls.
B 16-88

SALE OF OLD IRON, WOOD AND GRAIN SWEEPINGS etc.

At the Princes and Victoria Docks Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Superintendent P. and V. Docks sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th day of May, 1909, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Princes and Victoria Docks.

A large lot of old wood old iron, grain sweeping and similar other unserviceable stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away on payment of the usual Government duty within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 19TH MAY, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, MUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VELVET.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), at Shaik Memon Street, near Mooljt Jetha Market, on account of the underwriters the following goods damaged by fire and water.

A quantity of different sorts of velvet, etc., damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of hoop iron, casks in pieces, kerosene tins, lavatory fittings, weights and scales, empty varnish tins, iron drums, empty paint cans, buckets, lamps, platform scales, tin lining, tools of sorts, tarpaulins, water tanks, old furniture, packing cases, Manilla rope, portable forges, copying press, files, rubber cuttings and scrap, earthenware, basin for closets, cistern fittings, Doulton's lavatory fittings, medical instruments, clothing, canvas and leather pipes, leather and canvas cuttings, waste paper zinc lining, copper tubes, Theodolite level stands, clocks, books, and sundry other stores, &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and other sundry goods, &c., &c.

1 case prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
20 bales coloured yarn.
On account of the concerned:—
1 case damaged umbrellas.
1 case damaged camphor.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Vithaldas Bhugwandas.—
18 cases white ground prints.
3 cases mercerised painted muslins.
2 cases painted zigzag muslins.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Coy.'s Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, wheat, jowari, cottonseed, basket of bangles, bale of twist C. P. goods, locks, corbide, luggage, cupboard, charpai, bagging, one wagon of common stones, wooden pieces, copper pot, 1 safe, iron weights, empty casks, ghee, catches picking cotton, old records, crate of marble ware, heaps of grain sweeping, &c.

On account and at the risk of the owner—
1 wagon coke, Jharia, invoice No. 44 of 27-9-08.

AUCTION SALE of 120 F.P. Bales of Cotton, Surat.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act No. 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Publication, on FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1909, at 3 P. M. Standard Time, at the Railway Company's Surat Station on account of the concerned—120 F. P., bales cotton, booked by one Kullianjee, to self under invoice No. 1 R. R. 6 of 1-4-09 ex-Bhopal to Surat.

82 bales of which have been more or less damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance must be paid and good removed away within 24 hours.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 19TH MAY, 1909.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tuni New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Storage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioayang	Peking
Changchun	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hanzuin	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
QUEEN'S ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 27,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when

NOW READY] [PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 17, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAY 18, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 1/2	un	chgd
2 do. Rentes	97 3/4	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100 5/16	5/16	
2½ do. Govt Securities...	63		1-8
Bar Silver in London ...	24 5/16	3/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/16	3/16	
do. in New York ...	53		5/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·15	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·44 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 7/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 5/16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 1/2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3/4		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	7/8		1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England.....£200,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27/32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 3-4d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Weak.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ... Good demand, steady.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports 18,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·78 —01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 11-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·68 +01	5·70 unchgd	5·75 unchgd	5·72 +01	5·72 +01

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·70 unchgd	5·69 unchgd	5·69 unchgd	5·69 unchgd.

New York :—
Receipts at U.S. Ports ... ... 9,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 6,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 22,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 1,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·65+36

Futures—Month of July 10·95+13 } Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on foreign buying.
Do. Oct. 10·83+ 9 }

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 11-16+1-16
Futures—Month of July ... 11·06+17
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·77+11
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm ...

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42 —May-June—Hull—Nearest value.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,940,000.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—43 1-2—May—Nominal—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—8 1-8—1-16

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 5 1-4d.—Buyers.

Arrivals :—
"Peiho," "Pearlmoor."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [18TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,51,608	Freemantle	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,52,031	Freemantle	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	75,889	Melbourne	
1 Box Sovs	3,000	Durban	H Mamojee

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	25	29,190
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	22	25,920

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent, „ 29th May.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. „ 13th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 26th Jan.

Money :—
Borrowers for a month at 3 per cent per annum.

Exchanges :—
The market opened to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. 2. 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand and 1s. 4 3-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. Business has been on very small lines the supply of private bills being trifling. There has been little done in Bank remittance, buyers being unwilling to settle at currant rates. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d.	
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.	
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-32d.	
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d.	
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	169	
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2	
Hongkong—30 days' sight,...	133 1-2	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 3-4	

Government Paper :—
The market has been quiet to-day. The opening quotations for cash and settlement were 94 1-2. During the morning there were some small sellers and in the absence of buyers quotations close 1-16 lower. Calcutta market is steady at 94 7-16.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94·7
1st Settlement	„	94·7

Bullion :—
On Monday the price of Bar Silver in London advanced 3-16 to 24 5-16 for cash and two months' delivery, and New York was 1-8 up at 53. Locally the market opened steady 62 7-8 ex-duty but during the day the Exchange Banks sold moderately for shipment and quotations all round fell about 5-16, the market closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Owing to the improvement in America our market opened steadier with quotations about Re. 1 higher all round, but business in contracts is still limited. There is some enquiry for New Crop in the bazaar. At the close the market is steady as under.

The enquiry by Japan shippers for ready cotton, particularly Broach, continues, and a fair business was put through at Colaba this afternoon. Mills were buying moderately. Prices were rather stiffer.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	261	May.
Good M. G. Broach	258½	Mar.1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	254	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	249	„
Fine M. G. Khasgamm-Akola ...	245/8	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	245/8	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	240	„
F. G. M. G. Khandelsh	235	„
Fine M. G. Khandelsh	240	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	239	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	195-6	Jan.1910.
Good Westerns	240	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	259	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	Bales.
Total Imports	29,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·73 +05	5·74 +04	5·79 +04	5·77 +04

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·76 +04	5·75 +05	5·73 +04	5·73 +04	5·74 +05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 14	0 B. T.
May	„	8 3	6 B. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is easier and we quote as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 0	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7 12	0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7 10	0
Brown Delhi, May ...	„	7 11	0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

May	Rs.	9 13	6 R. T.
Tone.—Steady.			

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	30 12	0
Forward...	Rs.	6 4	0 R. T.
Tone.—Firm.			

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24 8	0
Tone.—Steady.			

Mowraseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6 2	6 R. T.
Tone.—Quiet but steady.			

WHEAT—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6 3	0 R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c.	„	6 6	0
Soft red	„	42 0	0 per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,462 1-2
India	78
Indian Specie Bank	57

Mills :—

Crescent	101 1-4
David	412 1-2
Kohinoor	732 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,072 1-2
New Great Eastern	197 1-2

Presses :—

New Mofussil	715

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	148 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	345
Colaba Land and Mill	1,080
Treacher and Co	637 1-2

Railways :—

Ahmednbad-Prantej	595
Tapti-Valley	432 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m, yesterday :—

Cotton	6,523 bales.
Wheat	75,659 cwts.
Linseed	21,134 „
Rapeseed	21,259 „
Gingellyseed	615 „
Poppyseed...	11,155 „
Groundnuts	637 „
Castorseed	10,066 „
Rice	38,365 „
Myrabollams	1,625 „
Cottonseed	11,657 „
Mowraseed...	8 „
Gram	4,449 „
Joowar	14,574 „
Maize	nil

"OPEN-AIR rifle-shooting in England has improved 80 per cent. during the past fifteen years," Prince Alexander of Teck declared in opening a new rifle range at Watford.

THE Fine Cotton Spinners' Combine which owns one hundred large spinning mills in Manchester and surrounding towns is having the whole of its factories electrically equipped.

THE remarkable increase in the value of old Japanese colour prints was exemplified at Sotheby's when a kakemono by Yeisen was sold for £84, and a set of ten plates by Hokurai realised £310.

A SKILFUL Italian has made a beautiful little boat out of a pearl. The sail is of beaten gold studded with diamonds. A tiny ruby serves as a headlight. The rudder is an emerald, and it stands on a little slab of ivory. The boat weighs less than half an ounce, and is valued at £1,600, so says a New York contemporary.

EARLIEST NOVELTIES
expressed in the form of

Ash Trays, Blotters, Butter Dishes, Cigarette Cases, Card Cases, Flower Pots, Hat Pin Stands, Inkstands
Letter Cases, Money Boxes, Pin Cushions, Smokers Sets, Shaving Mirrors, Teapots, Trays, Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.
Call to-day

AT
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Glendhu s—1 bale cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 11,600 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.
Elysia s—2,000 cwts niger and groundnuts, Glade and Co ; 500 cwts methiseeds, J Lukhmidas ; 98 bales wool, H N H Essa ; 51 bales wool, M Ratonsee ; 16 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 282 bales hemp, and cotton-fly, K Visram and Co ; 2,056 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 2,315 cwts myrabollams, G Madhewji and Co ; 33 bales cotton-waste, T Canjee ; 120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 250 bales wool, B Hurbhuns ; 129 bales wool, M Balia ; 109 bales cotton-fly, H C Bode and Sons ; 70 bales wool The Bombay Co.
Rydal Hall s—1,020 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 5,390 cwts myrabollams, A Vurzlal and Co ; 940 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
FOR BELFAST.
Elysia s—9 bags kopas cotton, J A Begbie and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Egypt s—150 cwts olibanum, K N Meanee and Co ; 100 bales hemp, G Madkowjee and Co ; 128 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 24 cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons ; 2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co ; 40 cwts deer horns, and 5 cwts wax, M Mahomed ; 15 bales skins, H M S and H G Ahmed and Co ; 7 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 13 bales skins, B Esmail ; 43 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 15 bales skins, R Moloobhoy ; 50 cwts deer horns, A Laduck.
FOR HULL.
Fife s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Tata Sons and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, C Morarjee ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, C Morarji.
Vigo s—150 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.
FOR AMSTERDAM.
Visigoth s—1,940 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Wellington s—340 cwts niger and groundnuts, Glade and Co ; 24 cwts cardamoms, G Suchedina ; 4,000 cwts linseed, and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Valkart Bros ; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co ; 1,500 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey.
Schwarzenfels s—3 cwts dry guts, Latham and Co ; 4,720 cwts bonemeal, 2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 420 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.
FOR ROTTERDAM.
Egypt s—10 cases Indian mica, Cox and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Aboukir s—2,109 cwts rapeseed and 5,260 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros ; 500 cwts poppyseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co.
Fife s—600 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola.
Kt Templar s—8,153 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co ; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 1,784 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 14,000 cwts poppyseed Valkart Bros.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Elysia s—60 bales cotton K Visram and Co ; 1,280 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Rydal Hall s—1,940 cwts linseed and 2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
Djiboute s—1,250 tons Manganese ore, R A Willis.
FOR BARCELONA.
Elysia s—25 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.
FOR GENOA.
Djiboute s—5,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,999 cwts linseed, J Fachiri ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killiek Nixon and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,900 cwts linseed and 3,800 cwts rapeseed C Boggiano and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Culna s—130 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; and 1,700 cwts linseed 2,000 cwts rapeseed Sandsy and Co.
King Robert s—91 bales cotton-waste W Wolf and Sons ; 422 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Harladen s—6,750 tons Manganese ore, R A Willis.
Elysia s—152 casks skins, Thos Cook and Son, 77 casks skins S Forbes and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Persia s—150 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 1,275 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Devanha s—150 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.
Persia s—725 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

AT the annual meeting of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, London, Lord Kinnaird mentioned that the reports of the conference which had been held during the past three years had been taken down by blind stenographers, transcribed by blind typists, and prepared for the printers by blind persons.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure ; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says :—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles ; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote :—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

THOMAS—May 17, at Port Said, Edward Thomas, of Padstow, Cornwall, England, of Messrs. Hill, Son and Thomas. (By cable).

INDIA.

BIRTH.

BROWN—May 12, at "Holborn House" Darjeeling, the wife of A. Percival Brown, of Nagri Tea Estate, of a son.

DEATH.

MACLEOD—April 30, at Shillong, the infant son of Major and Mrs. MacLeod.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 11-26m., 11-16s. Low water, 4-38m., 5-16s.
Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Kemp and Co., annual meeting, Sassoon House, 3-30 p.m.
Y.M.C.A., Secretaries' "At Home," 5 to 7 p.m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, Opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "The man who is not over confident is more likely to accomplish what he undertakes. Knowing that he may fail, he seeks to make sure he shall not fail."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12·0m. p.m. ; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57·8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2·5h. a.m. ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5·4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10·9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 20.—Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 0-12m., 11·50a. Low water 5-18m., 6-3a.
Friday, May 21.—P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with English mails of 7th May, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 0-56m. Low water, 5-57m., 6-49a.
Saturday, May 22.—Western India Cotton Growing Syndicate, general meeting, Telephone Buildings, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 0-41m., 1-30a. Low water, 6-36m., 7-36a.
Sunday, May 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 1-23m., 2-22a. Low water, 7-15m., 8-26a.
Monday, May 24.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 2·6m., 3·6a. Low water, 7-54m., 9·21a.
Tuesday, May 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 2-52m., 3-52a. Low water, 8-36m., 10-25a.

THE MATHERAN RAILWAY.—Arrangements are being made, under the guidance of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and others, to present an address to Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and his son Mr. Abdul Husain in appreciation of their enterprise in starting and working the Matheran Railway. The address will be enclosed in a rich silver casket costing from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000.

NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.—Mr. H. E. E. Procter, the Sheriff of Bombay, being about to proceed to England, has sent in his resignation of the office, and a successor will have to be selected for the rest of the year. The names of several European gentlemen are mentioned for the vacancy ; but it is believed to be probable that the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong will be appointed to the post.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday the 21st instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Ville de la Ciotat" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday the 21st May instant. Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 8 a.m. at the new General Post Office the same day.

SULTAN'S MESSAGE OF THANKS :—Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, has received the following telegram from Constantinople, on behalf of the Sultan in reply to the Anjuman's message of congratulation :—"From Constantinople, to Sir Currimbhoy, President, Anjuman Islam, Bombay. Arazna Tebrikatekum lehejour, Mavlana, el Sultan ellezi amarna bitebligh Techekuratahon ve Selamchon elaali bidjenabekom Chekululisttam." (Translation). Your congratulations have been submitted to the presence of His Majesty the Sultan, and I have been ordered to thank you with his Salams.—SHAIKH ISLAM.

FIRE IN THE BAZAR.—About 12·15 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Shaikh Memon Street, near the Moolji Jetha Cloth Market. The building belongs to Nemchand Khemchand Javeri, and the upper floors were occupied by a number of Hindu families. The ground floor was rented by Ezra Emin Turki, a large dealer in caps, fez, velvet and plush. On the alarm being given the residents left the place quickly. The Fire Brigade was soon on the spot, and checked the spread of the fire, which originated in the shop. A large amount of damage was done to the property of the Jew topiwalla by fire and water. The cause of the fire is not known.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Figott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) today :—

Rondo Lontaine	E Gillett
Overture ..... Mirella	Gounod
Selection..... La Gran Via	Valverde
Valse ..... The Merry Widow ...	Lehar
Selection ..... Blue Bell in Fairyland	Slaughter
Song (Cornet)... Down the Vale	F L Moir
Two-Step ..... Hop Scotch	Fabian Ross

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.—At the Commercial Training College of Church Gate Street, Bombay, now conducted by Messrs. Shapoorji Bomonji Billimoria and Edalji Kavasji Palia M.A., arrangements have been made for holding Higher Accountancy Secretarial and Commercial Examinations in Bombay. It was in 1899 that the London Chamber of Commerce examination was for the first time thrown open to all classes of students in India. Credit for that is due to this college in particular. Soon after the Pitman's and Clarke's Civil Service Examinations were introduced and were thrown open to all candidates and following the same broad minded principle, the responsible authorities of the College have now thrown open the doors of other higher examinations, such as Corporate Accountants and the Incorporated Secretaries.

BAI AWARAI PETIT PARSI GIRLS ORPHANAGE.—It is satisfactory to learn that the arrangements for establishing a Parsi Girls' Orphanage in Bombay to perpetuate the memory of the late Bai Awabai Petit are progressing. Bai Hamabai Framji Petit, sister of Sir D. M. Petit, the present Baronet, made a donation of twelve lakhs of rupees some time ago for the orphanage, which is to bear her mother's name ; and a number of trustees have been appointed to make the initial arrangements. Among them are Miss Hamabai Petit, Sir and Lady Dinshaw M. Petit, Miss Sheerin M. Cursetji, Mr. Merwanji M. Cama, Mr. Hormusji A. Wadia, Mr. B. M. Malabari Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit, Mr. Hiraji Cawasji Colah, Mr. Jijibhoy Pestonji Mistri, and Mr. Jalbhoy D. Bharda. Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit has been appointed the Honorary Secretary to the trustees. The trustees have been authorised to select a site for the orphanage in or near Bombay.

CIVIL UNIFORM.

Political Officers Entitled to its Use.

The "Gazette of India" contains the following—
The following list of officers, exercising political functions under the control of Local Governments, who are entitled to wear the uniform prescribed under orders dated the 15th April, is published for general information :—

MADRAS.
The Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to wear first class uniform.
The Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin to wear second-class uniform.

BOMBAY.
Officers of the Political Department of the Government of Bombay of and above the rank of Third Class Political Agent, to wear first-class uniform.
The Political Resident at Aden, Agent for Sadars of the Deccan, Political Agents, Fourth Class, and Assistant Political Agents of, or junior civilians serving in the Bombay Political Department, to wear second-class uniform.
Assistant Commissioner in Sind, to wear first-class uniform.
NOTE.—Special Political Agents is charge of First Class Native States in Bombay during a minority or management may wear first-class uniform and those in charge of Second Class States to wear second-class uniform.

BENGAL.
The Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, to wear first-class uniform.

PUNJAB.
The Political Agent, Phulkian States and Bahawalpur, to wear first class uniform.
The Deputy Commissioner, Simla, and Superintendent, Hill States and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan to wear first-class uniform.

BURMA.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Upper Chindwin, Ruby Mines, Mandalay and Salween Districts ; the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent, Arakan Hill Tracts; the Superintendents and Political Officer, Southern Shan States; the Superintendent, Northern Shan States and the Superintendent, Chin Hills, to wear first-class uniforms.
The Assistant Superintendents in the Shan States, to wear second-class uniform.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.
The Political Agent, Manipur to wear first-class uniform.
The Assistant Political Agent Manipur, to wear second-class uniforms,
The "Gazette" also contains a full description of the various uniforms to be worn.

A COCAINE SEIZURE IN SURAT.

Two Months for 26 Grains.

A correspondent writes :—Mr. E. P. McLaughlin, City Excise Inspector, Surat on Saturday last, before the Acting City Magistrate, charged one Bai Amba with having illicitly sold six grains of cocaine. The Inspector sent a person with marked coins to the woman who was suspected to be trading in illicit sale of the drug. Before the sale had been effected, the person of the accused was searched and another 20 grains of cocaine was found secreted about her. The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. This deterrent punishment will, it is hoped, have a salutary effect in putting down the illicit trade in cocaine in this city.

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.

MIDDLETON'S Moving Pictures continue drawing large numbers of spectators nightly. A very attractive programme is showing at the pavilion opposite the Elphinstone High School. "Bonnie Scotland" is being cinematographed and among the well-known sights of the country are shewn the Prince's Street, Edinburgh Castle, Glasgow Cathedral, etc. The programme, which also includes many comic pictures, is worth seeing.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

IT is announced that four prizes will be given away to-night. As a Parsee fair will be held on the maidan to-night, quite a rush of spectators at the Excelsior Cinematograph is expected and a fourth show is therefore announced. During the first show, a gold watch will be given away. The programme is a very attractive one, and should draw a large number of spectators to-night.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	8	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalxmi	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	3	2	11
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total.....	25	19	96
This day last year	20	17	109
Do. 1907			98

THE RAT CAMPAIGN
May 17th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	33	38	3
B	163	125	14
C	103	34	4
D	53	30	4
E	178	43	5
F	98	11	0
G	116	1	1
Total to date...	746	282	31
Total rats killed.....			1,028

COLONEL SEELY stated in the House of Commons that we could not hope to reap the full reward of our expenditure in East Africa for many years, but that the trade of the Protectorate with the United Kingdom and British possessions was already considerable and was rapidly increasing.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

DEFAMATION.

K. B. Sonawalla, formerly a clerk in the employ of the Municipality of Bombay, appeared to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. W. Waite, Accountant in the Bombay Municipality, and Mr. M. B. Joshi, Streets and Buildings Superintendent. Mr. Crawford, Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that he wrote to the President and Members of the Bombay Corporation, making certain defamatory allegations against the complainants, alleging that they received money as a bribe.

Mr. Davar said that it was rather an unfortunate affair. The accused was a clerk in the Municipality for a number of years. A short time ago, a dispute arose. Mr. Davar recounted the circumstances under which the accused was dismissed the service a short time ago and said that this preyed upon the mind of the accused very much. The accused attempted to have his grievances redressed. In this he failed, whereupon he addressed certain circulars to the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation, making certain allegations against Messrs Waite and Joshi, calling the actions of the latter "roguries." The accused now expressed regret for the allegations he had made. The allegations were a serious defamation in that they were addressed to the Members of the Corporation. Mr. Davar further said that the case would not be regarded as compounded out of Court. The accused expressed regret. He was ill-advised and took a step for which he was very sorry now. Certain letters written by him showed that he was not responsible for what he had done. Mr. Davar asked the Court to warn and discharge the accused.

Mr. Crawford said that what made the action of the accused worse was that the latter sent his circular to the Members of the Corporation. There must be not only an apology, but there should be a distinct statement that the allegations were absolutely false. The accused must plead guilty to the charge. The prosecution did not wish to be vindictive, and would not press for a sentence, provided the accused pleaded guilty and made a distinct statement that the allegations were absolutely unfounded.

The accused pleaded guilty and stated that the allegations were unfounded.

The Magistrate, sentencing the accused, said that the defamation was a very grave one and the publication of the same showed malice. As, however, the accused expressed regret and the prosecution did not press for a sentence, he fined the accused Rs. 30.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Inspector Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged one Dr. Chowan with possessing cocaine without a license. Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused pleaded not guilty. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Before the same Magistrate, one Gungaram Mahadeo, a bill-collector in the employ of Messrs. Simons Bros. & Co., was charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 203 belonging to the firm. The charge against the accused was that he was entrusted with two bills, which he misappropriated to his own use. The accused absconded but

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Aboukir, 2,345 tons, Captain R W Young, sailed on Tuesday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1,640 tons, Captain T Higkes, will sail to-day for Jedah, via Karachi with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers.

THE steamer Askekall, 2 762 tons, Captain E Fell, will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

THE Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain J Coyeda, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Culna, 3,963 tons, Captain S Maclachlan, will sail to-day for Antwerp &c with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captains C Scott and L Y Archdeacon, Messrs M Mc Pheal, J M McLean A J Terry, H H Collington, E Graham, A G Tennant, I F Petrie Carrie Stevenson, Mr and Mrs E F Taylor, Mrs Mc Laughlin and 2 infants and 46 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. L. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 18.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith .....R I Marine
Bella of Exmoor2468Cargill ..... K Nixon & Co
Ballochmyle....2105Williamson .....K Nixon & Co
Harlesden..... 2724Gray .....K Nixon & Co
Huidari.... 1563leLorne ..... B & P S N Co
Firoze.....2935 Watson .....B & P S N Co
Greenbank.....2474Harrison .....
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon ..B & P S N Co
Juba.....134Wilson .....E A Protectorate
Lord Kelvin..... 2183 Masser .....K Nixon & Co
Shah Jehan.....2586 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & U S N Co
Strathgarry.....2840Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Umbloti .....1398 Clarke .....W & A G & Co
Yetorofu Maru.....3,067.....Coyeda.....N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kt Templar 4601 Billett Dunkirk &c 29-5 K N & Co
2 Santhia..3352 Archdeacon..22-5 Rangoon M M & Co
3 Culna3963 Maclachlan.....Antwerp...19-5M M & Co
5 Wellington 3676 Evans... Hamburg .....22-5.....
J apkie to Ash & Co
6 Glendun.2630 Thorne. Liverpool 29-5 W & A G & Co
7 Djibouti...2397 James ...Marseilles...31-5K N & Co
8 King Robert..... 2514 Dower Antwerp 22-5 W & A G & Co
9 Elysia....3994 Haig... Liverpool 25-5 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Devanha4.....785 Hayward.....Shanghai 26-5 P & O S N Co
12 & 13 Egypt41798 summers...London 22-5 P & O Co
14 Kola.....510 Cole.....Rusreh...20-5...M M & Co
15 Harewood....1998 Francis...Hull22-5 W & A G & Co
16 Fife...2494 Harrison Hull ...22-5 W & A G & Co

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa...956 MacDiarmid...Karachi 21.5.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclean	2922	Young	Malabar Coast	21.5	F Muir & Co
B Visigath	2613	Ru'e...	Amsterdam	and Lezhorn	22-5 Ralli Bros
C & R Vigo	2020	Harbord	Karachi	23-5	F Muir & Co
D2E Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	9-6	P & O Co
F Persia	3779	Guerjevech	Kobe	25-5	A L S N Co
G Moshtari	1110	Green	Stream	19-5	B & P S N Co
H Praesident	2036	Muhlbaner	Darban	21-5	A Stranden & Co
K Abouker	2345	Young	Dunkirk	18-5	W & A Graham & Co
M Rydal Hall	2139	Donton	N F		K Nixon & Co
N Arama	2706	Carr	Mostyn Deep	23-5	R A Willis
O Pondo	1723	Buskitt	Manchester	21-5	R A Willis
P Schwarzenfels	3664	Seibji Hamburg			22-5 W & A Graham & Co
Q Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	19-5	B & P S N Co

ARRIVAL

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Yetorofu Maru s...	Coyeda	Kobe, Apl 16

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Hossinee s	Jourdan	Persian Gulf &c
	Abenkir s	Young	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained their perclearances on Tuesday:—

Steamer Ahmadi-Hughes for Jedah &c.
" Askehall-Fell for Colombo.
" Culna-Maclachlan for Antwerp &c.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer Umbloti for Rotterdam &c.
" Harlesden for Philadelphia &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 17th instant, and the Anchor Line steamer Massilia outward bound passed Suez on the 17th and is expected to arrive here on the evening of the 28th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From
3	Ionus	Melbourne
6	Irismere	Calcutta
7	Blackwell	London
7	Comedian	Delagoa Bay
8	Clan Lamont	Liverpool
10	Uganda	Rangoon
11	Lawada	Calcutta
11	Anatolia	Coast
11	Scalda	Menimein
11	Clan Shaw	Coast
13	Steinberger	Middlesbro
15	Maria Valerie	Trieste
15	Glenaffrio	London

A FINE European brown bear, the solitary remaining specimen in the once famous menagerie at Vaynol Park, has just been shot. The menagerie was formed by the late Mr. Assheton Smith, but his successor, who had other tastes, upon taking up his residence at Vaynol, ordered the animals to be removed. Several attempts to get the bear away ended ignominously in his reducing his travelling cage to matchwood.

THE Leeds Crematorium, according to statistics just published, has not proved a marked success. It was erected four years ago at considerable cost, and of the seventy-five bodies which have been cremated there a large proportion came from other towns in Yorkshire. Although the Burial Board have done their utmost to encourage the practice of cremation by offering reduced rates in cases where the ordinary fees could not be paid, the great bulk of the people prefer burial.

THE feature of the annual meeting of the Wiltshire Federation of Ratepayers' Associations, at Trowbridge, was Lord Pembroke's explanation of his scheme of rural education. He proposes that boys showing no aptitude for ordinary school teaching at twelve years of age should, for the rest of their school years, be given practical instruction in farm work under inspection. He argued that to keep such boys at school work spoiled them for serious employment and swelled the ranks of the unemployable. The discussion which followed was favourable to Lord Pembroke's views.

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King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

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The Bombay Gazette.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1909.

DIR, SWAT AND CHITRAL.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GODFREY having taken long leave, after administering Dir, Swat and Chitral for six and a half years, an opportunity is afforded us of ascertaining the extent to which progress has been made in these regions within that period of time. The advance in civilisation has been very marked. There has been absolute rest among the turbulent tribesmen; various peaceful arts have been developed; gardening and husbandry have been taught them; and hospitals have been established, towards the cost and maintenance of which the people have subscribed; telegraphic and telephonic communication has been introduced between towns and districts and the levies themselves have contrived to keep peace with the borders. The results altogether have been satisfactory. As one effect of Colonel Godfrey's administration the Dir-Chitral road is open practically at all times of the year instead of only during the transit of the Chitral reliefs. The daily post service has been carried on by the Dir levies between Chitral and Chakdara without the loss of a single mail-bag or parcel, although the levies have on several occasions lost their lives in the defence of the mails against Afghan and Bajaur raiders. The Dir and Swat levies have been re-armed and reorganised sufficiently to hold control of the whole country, as the executive arm of the tribal law, and while no rifles have been lost by the garrison in Swat, several have been recovered of those stolen from places within British India. The corps of Chitral scouts has become a useful body of sharp shooters. The borders of the country have been kept intact and the raids of the Utman Khels have been entirely stopped. New levy posts have been built on the Boner and Utman Khel frontier by clans of the agency at their own expense. The bridges and levy-posts between Chakdara and Dir have been renewed and shelter huts constructed on the Lowari Pass which have already saved many lives. A succession has taken place in the Dir Khanate, probably for the first time in history, without a shot being fired. The tribes and their leaders have gained confidence in the good intentions of Government, furnished funds to build and maintain a hospital to be named after Lady Minto. The Ranizais have accepted a scheme for irrigating the plains south of the Malakand, which will be delivered by a tunnel into British territory, though by no means beneficial to the tribes north of the Chakdara Pass. It is an excellent record of six and a half years' work, and while it would be idle to pretend that either Swat, Upper Swat or Dir have yet beaten the swords into ploughshares, the tribes have at least curtailed their favourite amusement of faction fighting and have so increased their areas of cultivation that such fighting would now be regarded as an expensive luxury, instead of a necessity of life and would be disapproved of by their jirgahs.

It is now over six years since Colonel Godfrey drew the attention of the Government of India to the great want of water in the Sam Ranizai country, south of the Malakand. The Swat river traversing the Swat valley makes a great bend, where it leaves tribal independent territory near Abazai and penetrates the plain. After entering this plain the river practically doubles on its tract and joins the Kabul river. It was of course clear that the difference of levels in Swat and in British territory must be very great and that if the waters could be run through the Malakand range, which is the only range of hills dividing Swat from British territory, the water so brought would command the whole of the Peshawar plain and render four hundred thousand acres of dry land cultivable. It was, too, quite obvious that with even a four-rupee toll the annual interest of sixteen lakhs would pay for the expenditure of large capital on the scheme. Colonel Godfrey's main idea, however, was not so much the financial as the political aspect of the scheme. He wished to find employment for the hungry—and therefore fanatical—Pathans. The scheme he submitted to Government, in February 1903, was to run a set of levels from Chakdara, the scene of the fighting in 1897, to the south of the Malakand Pass. These levels showed that a canal, with many hundred feet of command to spare, could be taken from the Swat river to British territory and the only question was the cost. The Irrigation Department has now investigated the scheme and not only give the opinion that it would be a financial success, but also discovered that they had originally propounded it—though up to 1903 no Irrigation officer had ever seen Swat. Another remarkable fact in this connection is that up to eight years before that date no European had ever gazed upon the Swat valley. Before the Chitral Expedition of 1895, the fanaticism of the tribes was such that the mere rumour of the Sirkar in Swat was enough to raise the country. That fanaticism remained latent until 1897, when an upheaval occurred, which required a division under Sir Bindon Blood to repress.

There is now in the Malakand but one regiment instead of a brigade and a moveable column, but work in independent territory will require judicious handling. The cost of and interest on a war of annexation or repression would more than efface any savings that could be effected by attempting to enforce the Land Acquisition or other British Act. The adhesion on the tribes of the country to the scheme, however, has been gained by the accident of the Government of India having retained at the Malakand a Political Officer who is familiar with the language and ways of Pathans and has served for nearly seven years in the Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency. His intimate acquaintance with the people of Swat and Dir has gained their approval of a scheme which would not otherwise have been obtained from them except at the cost of a war, for the people of the independent territory are intensely jealous of their independence in all that affects their tribal concerns. And in carrying out this scheme it will be the business of the Political Department and of the officers of the Foreign Department to see that nothing is done to threaten the local autonomy of the people in their internal affairs, under the cloak of canal interests. The estimated cost of the work, we may mention, is roughly two crores of rupees and land revenue at least fifteen lakhs per annum; so Government can well afford to pay reasonable rates for any facilities which the people of independent territory may be willing to sell for the furtherance of the scheme. It is a great political experiment as well as a great engineering undertaking, but one of which we have every confidence, if conciliatory and tactful measures are adopted by those entrusted with the work and further negociations with still semi-savage tribesmen.

ENGINEERING IN TURKEY.

THE Report of the Minister of Public Works in Constantinople which was recently presented to the Grand Vizier—the last or second last of these easily removed Turkish dignitaries—shows that schemes for the improvement of communications and agriculture in Turkey, especially in Asia Minor, is seriously entertained and that the services of Sir William Wilcocks are not likely to be wasted. Whether the disturbances caused by the reactionaries will defer the dawn of better agricultural days in the Turkish dominions in Asia it is difficult to say; but the recommendations embodied in the Report, from the chief engineers of the different districts and especially from Sir W. Wilcocks indicate a thorough awakening to the urgent need for energetic and sustained action. The employment of more engineers and the construction of light railways to connect villages are the two first recommendations, to be followed by the establishment of better ways by land and river. The districts where such works would be most rapidly remunerative are specified, among them figures Adana and Konia and some others, scenes of disturbance and indiscriminate massacre just about the time the Report was sent in. The Public Works Minister advises that foreign specialists should be consulted as to the engineering works necessary for the agricultural development on which he realises that the wealth of the country depends, and that students should be sent to Technical Colleges abroad to form subsequently a competent staff of home engineers. Thirty thousand kilometres (18,000 miles) of roads, and 1,720 kilometres of railways are wanted to connect Turkey better with Greece, Bulgaria, Servia and Herzegovina, and in Turkish Asia no less than 7,945 kilometres of railroad are needed for the improvement of communication. This estimate includes the line from Medina to Mecca, Djedda and the Yemen and that from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf via Konia-Adana-Bagdad; and another via Aleppo connecting with the Cape to Cairo Railway by means of the Egyptian and Sudan line. Eight years the Minister says, should see all these railroads, constructed and the expense justified by the large extent of new country opened up. Harbour works connected with these lines are outlined and an estimate made out. But irrigation and water conservation are the two most crying needs in Turkish Asia, and though the provision of both will cost much it is abundantly shown that the return will be immense.

It is well-known that Mesopotamia was a most fertile country in classic times. Herodotus records that the delta formed by the Euphrates and Tigris rendered back a hundredfold to the tiller. But the province is now little better than a congeries of vast swamps and deserts, interspersed, with a few stretches of pasture land "Kismet" is the prime cause of this decadence. Sir William Willcocks, whose task it will be to restore fruitfulness to this desolate tract, states that even twenty years ago the district round the ruins of ancient Babylon was the most important and flourishing of the whole country. If his views for the conversion of the delta prevail, the canals will be rebuilt and the waters of the Euphrates and Tigris will be brought to irrigate that portion of the 14,000,000 acres of Mesopotamia which can be cultivated. Sir W. Willcocks proposes twelve schemes, some of which should be carried out at once, others deferred for six months and still others only surveyed for the present. The first section would cost nearly £135,000 sterling, the second £1,200,000 and the rest just over six millions. The repairing of the barrage and canal of Mousseyib are the most urgent of these works, for they would reclaim and protect a large and important district, and the English engineer, strong in a five years' engagement with the Porte, has begun the strengthening of the Hindye barrage. The deepening of the Tigris between Bagdad and Basra is planned, as well as the strengthening of the dykes along the two rivers, the irrigation of different tracts and the draining of the Gourna marshes. These being covered with fresh, not brackish, water present less difficulty than most areas to the engineer, for the water drawn off from one half can be made to irrigate the other portion. The revival of the Hai Canal will be another job for the new regime, who will have their hands usefully occupied when peace is restored. The section of the Report for which Sir William Willcocks is responsible is endorsed by the Minister who considers the writer's estimate of the annual return expected from the works he designs founded on very modest calculation, representing only a third of the revenue from similar works in Egypt. If the reactionaries would cease from troubling, Turkey might enjoy a spell of peace and plenty under the party of order and progress. These and other wise schemes for the development of her resources and the comfort of her harassed people would have time to take shape.

BICENTENARY OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.

TO-DAY the Parsis of Bombay celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of their oldest existing fire-temple In this island. It is a unique event, for the temple is the oldest sacred building of the Parsis in Bombay with the single exception of Mody's Tower of Silence on Malabar Hill, which is a generation older still. There were only a few stray Parsis in Bombay when we took over the island from the Portuguese in the sixties of the seventeenth century, but they began to come here in great numbers only after British rule began. Within ten years they built a tower of silence and also a fire-temple about the year 1674, of which the former still stands, whilst the latter was burnt down in the historic fire of 1803, which caused so much havoc and removed so many ancient land-marks. Both of these were erected by Hirji Vacha, the Commissariat contractor or Mody of the East India Company, whose family still flourishes in Bombay. Mody's fire-temple stood in the Fort behind the present Municipal Market, in a street which is still called Mody's Street because Hirji Mody resided there in his family house which exists to the present day. The modest little fire-temple sufficed for the worship of the Parsis on the island for just a generation, till in 1709 another leading Parsi of the day, called Banaji Limji, erected a second such temple also in the Fort, but in another part of it. It may be said that the walls of the Fort which were taken down in Sir Bartle Frere's time in 1862, did not exist then: they were built about ten years later in 1718. Banaji chose for the site of his temple the western side of the Fort behind Church Gate Street, very near the site of the present Cathedral, and afterwards purchased surrounding land from the Government, on which later were built houses for the Parsis and the place is still called Banaji's Lane. The Cathedral, it will be remembered, was not built till 1718, but its foundation walls were laid thirty years ago, though further progress was not made during this period for reasons we explained in our article last December. Banaji consecrated this temple on the sacred day of the Parsi festival of fire in 1709, and on every such fire-festival during the last two hundred years the anniversary of this consecration has been kept, till to-day, when the auspicious occasion of its bicentenary is to be celebrated with more than usual ceremony. Banaji Limji was one of the pioneer merchant princes of the Parsi race, and he visited the then distant and almost unknown Kingdom of Pegu in Burma for business purposes. He was very influential among his people and was unanimously appointed head of the Panchayet, which was then first established in his time. He was popularly called "Davar" or adjudicator of disputes by Parsis, because as head of the Panchayet all matters in dispute were settled impartially by him, and a branch of his family is called to the present day by the name of "Davar." He lived to the great age of eighty and died on 30th July, 1734, twenty-five years after the consecration of his fire-temple.

MR. ASQUITH AND INCOME-TAX.

THOUGH it is a widely accepted axiom that taxation should be arranged so as to fall most heavily on those who possess the largest available surplus over their immediate want we doubt if many but Socialists will agree with Mr. Asquith that the income-tax is the fairest of all taxes. It is nothing at all of the kind. It is an iniquitous, villainous tax which ought never to be imposed—either that or any other direct taxation—except in the case of extreme national emergency. A true Socialist would have taxation so arranged as to take from every member of the community an amount strictly proportionate to the benefit he receives under the protection of the State, and if an income-tax there is to be, it should be arranged in a strictly arithmetical proportion to the income of each and every man. By taxing the well-to-do the State offers a premium on thriftlessness, But direct taxation of any description is offensive and irksome and the sooner it is superseded the better for the country and the people. Tariff reformers would make the foreigner who outs in on our own markets pay for our "Dreadnoughts" and for all our little luxuries of that kind, and take off the income-tax and various restrictions on trade. They have now—or will soon have—an opportunity of persuading the constituencies that their burden of taxation is already too great and it is possible that they will succeed in doing so at the next General Election, which cannot now be long deferred.

A NOTIFICATION in the Home Department will issue to-day appointing Mr. Walter Gregory to officiate as Advocate-General, Bengal, as a temporary measure.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

Turf Topics.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The most interesting topic among followers of athletics lately has been the running of R. E. Walker at Durban. The news of his breakdown at Johannesburg was heard with regret, but now that he has run 150 yards in 14 1-2 secs. and 180 yards in 17 4-5 secs. at Durban, there is no question about his fitness. Though no details are to hand yet, it is evident the little wonder put up the times given, in two different attempts, for had he run the first 150 yard of a 180 yards trial in 14 1-2 secs. his full time ought to have been something like 17 2-5 secs. His 17 4-5 secs is good, but nothing exceptional, and others have done better, though being an odd distance, it will constitute a new record for an amateur, the old figures being 18 secs. by Wendell Baker, the old Harvard man, who made many records but did not worry himself about racing. Walker's 150 yards in 14 1-2 secs. is another matter, and if this is passed as a record, it will rank as one of the best on the books for short distance running, while it equals the professional record by Harry Hutchens (of London) at Sydney in 1887. Walker's time represents 5 yards inside evens, (evens means ten yards a second) and is the second fastest rate of running ever accomplished by an amateur. The best, by the way, is the 220 yards in 21 1/5 secs. by B. J. Wefers at New York in 1896. The writer had the pleasure of seeing Wefers do this and it should not be forgotten that it was in a scratch race, so that he had no one to pull him out and in fact he beat the second man (who had shown 22 1/5 secs. in his heat) by quite eleven yards. In this race Wefers must have run 150 yards in 14½ secs. or better, while his full time represents 8 yards inside "evens," only surpassed by the performance of Harry Hutchens, the great English professional, when he ran 131½ yards in 12 2/5 secs. at Sheffield in 1879. To return to Walker, he has certainly improved since the Olympic Games, and all being well, he ought to do some big performances during his coming English, Canadian and United States tour.

STEEPLECHASING.

One of the most interesting branches of athletics, when properly done, is steeplechasing, and it is a pity sports promoters do not include more of these events on their programmes. The writer takes as much pleasure in recalling that he was responsible for the addition of a steeplechase to the American Championships, as in his victory in the initial event. Sports promoters might take example from those in the Midlands, where steeplechasing still claims support. The result is seen when we think of such good men as A. Russel, R. Noakes and A. J. Robertson, while a recent race at Birmingham shows that H. L. Hart is very near the front rank, for with 35 yards start from Naekes (champion) in a 1½ miles race he beat the latter by 25 yards.

MARATHON RUNNING.

The latest book on Marathon running is a notable addition to Spalding's Athletic Library. It is edited by J. E. Sullivan, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, and British long-distance runners ought to profit by the good advice given. There are two things in the book which greatly please the writer. One is the advice of the famous Mike Murphy, who strongly disapproves of youths of less than 19 running Marathon distances, and then only when they are fitted for the task. The other thing is the explanation of how the American entrants for the Marathon Race last July went the full distance several times during the last two weeks of their training. The writer has frequently urged that no one under 21 years of age should be allowed to run in a Marathon race, and then only if he passed a medical examination. Secondly, he implored the British Marathon men to run the course once a week in their Olympic training, so as to gain experience, but was only laughed at, almost all authorities saying it would kill the men. Subsequent events proved who was right, and it stands to reason that if a man cannot go the distance slowly in practice, he cannot hope to do it at racing pace.

SHRUBB'S LATEST.

Sportsmen in England were not surprised at the victory of Shrubb over St. Yves in their 15 miles match. As the time was so poor, (1 hour 26 mins.) it is to be assumed the conditions were unfavourable, but this is something the representatives of the cable companies apparently think we are not interested in. Shrubb has run 15 miles in 1 hour 20mins. 15 4-5secs. (when he finished 11 1-5secs. behind F. Appleby in 1902) and he is not too old to duplicate the performance. The way Shrubb ran (he gained a sixth of a mile in two, and a third of a mile in four, finally winning by a little less than a third of a mile) shows that he is past hoping for as regards proper judgment, and he apparently must be in front. What a pity he lacks confidence in himself, for with his pace and natural glide, he ought to be able to trail anyone for 26 miles, and then outfinish them, for the value of a pacemaker is enormous.

ROWING.

The sporting world has not yet awakened to the importance of the regatta to be held on the Zambesi river about June of 1910. Mr. Guy Nickalls is interested in the venture, and he is leaving for South Africa to-morrow in connection with it. He says a Leander crew will be represented and that he hopes Canada, the United States and Belgium will also send crews, while France and Italy may also do so. The rowing world will watch developments with great interest, and if the regatta prove a big success, it will certainly do a lot to further rowing in South Africa, which, of course, is the object of the venture.

BOXING.

"First he would, then he would not and now he will." This represents Ian Hague's attitude regarding the projected match with Sam Langford. Opinions are divided on the wisdom of his decision, as while some say he should first gain more experience others declare that if he cannot beat a man 2 stone (28 lbs) lighter than himself, he cannot hope to become champion of the world. No matter what the result may be, there is reason to hope that the home of boxing has found a promising heavy weight. The salvation of Hague would be a tour with Bob Fitzsimmons, whose experience and advice would be invaluable. Bob is now an American citizen, but he is an Englishman, and learnt his boxing in Australia, so that he ought to be pleased to help a fellow Britisher to regain the world's championship for the old country.

We have had two International contests to claim attention recently. Willie Lewis of America played with Curley Watson of England in their bout at Paris and knocked him out in the eighth round. The other bout, of an International character, was the one of 20 rounds (two minutes each) between Young Josephs of Aldgate, and Arthur Susskind (Young Otto) of America. Both easily scaled under 142lbs and looked in perfect shape when they entered the arena at Wonderland (London) to strive for the £500 at issue. It was not a very interesting "go" and the referee was often busy pulling the rivals apart. Josephs had a trifle the best of matters, and was adjudged the winner on points at the conclusion.

FOOTBALL.

Another cup final has been decided and a new name added to the list of winners. The competition brought to a conclusion at the Crystal Palace on Saturday was the thirty-eighth in the series, and the victory of Manchester United marks the twelfth success by a Northern team. The attendance was judged at about 70,000, which is well below the record (110,820) when Tottenham Hotspur and Sheffield United met in 1901. The Bristol City team lacked the regular centre forward and right half back, which of course proved a big handicap to the Southerners. The Manchester team was at full strength and also had the advantage of playing with the wind during the first half. The game had been in progress about 23 mins., when Halse hit the cross-bar with a fine shot and the ball rebounded near A Turnbull, who promptly sent it into the net. This was the only goal of the match, and it was scored by the player who was not supposed to be fit enough to play. The British men strove hard to equalise, and often looked likely to do so, but their shooting was not brilliant. Lord Charles Beresford presented the cup and medals, and paid a high compliment to the players, whom he termed fine specimens of humanity.

A SCANDAL.

It is unfortunate that anything savoring of a scandal should be associated with the Cup Final. It appears, however, that the Press Committee does not discharge its duties in the impartial manner it should, and men are favoured whose notes do not reach one-twentieth the number of sportsmen as those supplied by some writers denied the privileges to which they are entitled. It would be well if the Football Association looked into this matter, for cliques, and attempts to keep out rivals, is not in the best interests of the game—to say nothing of not being "cricket".

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Matters of great moment to many League clubs have been crowded into the past few days. Nottingham Forest made certain of remaining in the First League by beating Middlesbrough, (4-1) and Chelsea's victory (3-1) over Bristol City on Monday made the "Pensioners" safe. Bristol City (at home) however beat Manchester City (1-0) on Wednesday, having the latter in a very serious position, and as Bradford defeated Manchester United yesterday, the clubs destined to go down into the Second Division are Leicester, and either Manchester City or Liverpool. The latter meet Newcastle this evening and a win or draw will put the Anfielders safe.

SECOND DIVISION.

It is the struggle for promotion which has aroused the greatest interest lately. West Bromwich Albion finished badly, drawing (no score) at Stockport and losing (2-1) at Derby. This gave a return of 51 points for the 38 matches, and a goal average of 2·074. Tottenham Hotspur did better, by winning (2-0) on entertaining Bradford, and drawing (1-1) on visiting Derby County. This left the "Spurs" with 53 points and a goal average of 2·093, consequently the Southerners lead West Bromwich Albion and will figure in the First Division next season. Bolton Wanderers beat (2-0) Clapton Orient on the latter's ground, so getting within a point of the other two, with the fixture against Derby County at Bolton still to play and a victory will mean the championship and promotion.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Dundee finished the Scottish League engagements with a record of 40 points for 34 games, Celtic at the time claiming 45 for 30. The latter finished well by beating Motherwell (4-0) and Queen's Park (5-0), but lost to Hibernians yesterday and must therefore secure one point against Hamilton this evening to head Dundee on goal average.

THE TURF.

It is a long time since anything pleased the public so much as the victory of Minoru in the Two Thousand Guineas. A King of England has never before won one of the classic events, and now there is reason to hope His Majesty will secure the Derby which he twice won while Prince of Wales. The popularity of the win on Wednesday is first of all because His Majesty is a real good sportsman, and secondly because a Royal victory arouses many influential people to support the Turf, while otherinclined to side with the non-sporting and anti-everything creatures who do their best to break up the Empire, are inclined to pause. His Majesty was not at Newmarket to see Minoru win, but the Prince of Wales was there to represent the house. Bayardo started favourite (8 to 13) in a field of eleven, but Maher discovered his mount was in trouble some distance from home. That the previously unbeaten son of Bay Ronald did not run up to form is certain, so he may show up better in the Derby. The victory of Minoru was an easy one, but had not Jones dashed between two rivals, when they looked likely to close in on him, he would probably not have had time to go round. The time for the mile was 1 min. 36 4-5secs., which is a record for the race and a fine one for a three-year old with 126 lbs. in the saddle. Minoru won by 2 1-2 lengths from Phaleron and it will take a smasher to lower his colours in the Derby, if all go well with him. The chief danger now would appear to be Sir Martin, but it is doubtful if the American colt is up to a mile in 1 min. 36 4-5secs., while he is not likely to stay the extra half mile better than Minoru, which is by Cyllene—Mother Seigel. This sire, as some of my readers may remember, was purchased for $25,000 (125,000 dollars) last July to fill the place of Pietermaritzburg (dead) at the Ojo de Agua Stud, and his loss to England ought to prove a great gain to the Argentine Republic. It should be added that Minoru was bred by Mr. Hall Walker and leased to the King as a yearling. Another feature of the racing on the Two Thousand Guineas day was the success of American animals, Mr. H. P Whitney's Sturdy II winning the Heath High-Weight Handicap, while the Selling Plate for two-year-olds ended in favour of Miss Ellen, with two other youngsters from the States second and third.

The third day of the Newmarket meeting was noteworthy for the splendid finish between Wool Winder and Lafayette in the March Stakes. The former is now five years of age, while Lord Derby's horse is a year older and each carried 8st 7lbs. Three others ran, but the issue was left to the St. Leger winner of 1907 and Lafayette, and it was due to splendid riding by Maher that the latter won by a short head. Wool Winder is undergoing special training for the Gold Cup at Ascot and is not yet quite "ripe."

The hope that Princesse De Galles would bring off a double for His Majesty by winning the Oaks Thousand Guiness this afternoon were not realised. The daughter of Gallinule started favourite at 5 to 2, with odds of 3 to 1 offered against Perola. The spoils, however, went to Mr. L. Neumann's Electra, (starting at 9 to 1) which beat the King's filly by a length, with Perola four lengths further away.

IN GENERAL.

Braid and Taylor easily defeated Duncan and Mayo in their foursome golf match for £100 aside. They established a lead of 5 holes in the first half at Burhill on Saturday, while in the second portion at Walton Heath yesterday they again showed to the best advantage, finally winning by 8 up and 7 to play.

G. M. Baerlein (holder) defeated H. Brougham in the Challenge Round of the Amateur Racquets Championship at Queen's Club yesterday by three games to one. Baerlein and P. Ashworth also won the Doubles, by beating Browning and O. S. Fleichmann,—the holders (F. Dames Longworth and V. Pannell) not defending their title.

Stevenson has been showing wonderful form in the deciding heat of the Burroughes-Watts Billiard Tournament. Although in receipt of 2,000 points in 9,000, Inman was headed on the third day, while when play ceased last evening, the scratch man was 1,698 in front.

The final game for the Southern Lacrosse Championship was decided at Snaresbrook, where Kent beat Essex by 9 goals to 4, and so qualified to meet Cheshire (Northern Champions) for the All-England Championship.

The honour of making the first century of the cricket season belongs to D. C. Collins, (of New Zealand) who is a senior at Cambridge University.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.—Capt. Walker, R. E., from Sialkote.
Capt. Bromfield, Leicest Regt. from Belgaum.
Col. Cole, 43rd E. Regt. from Erinpura.
Capt. Dobbs, 94th Infantry from Baroda.
Maj. Grangir, I.M.S. from Poona.
Maj. Hole, 79th C.I. from Yokohama.
Major Turner. 20th D.I. from Bangalore.
DEPARTURES.—Maj. Turner, 20th D.I. to England.
Col. Cole, 43rd E. Regt. to England.
Capt. Anderson, 33rd Cavalry to England.
Lieut. Whitmore Hay, 36th Sikhs to England.
Capt. Bond, 1st Regt. Sussex to England,
Capt. Walker, R.E. to England.
Lieut. Thompson, 112th Infantry to England.
Col. Broom, D.G., A.R.D. to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY

THE LLOYD-GEORGE BUDGET.

OMINOUS LETTER BY THE PREMIER.

Fairness of the Income Tax.

"CAPABLE OF THE WIDEST EXPANSION."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

The House of Commons last night adopted the resolutions with regard to the income tax by 299 votes against 96, after the adoption of the closure.

Mr. Lloyd-George said that it was not intended to withdraw abatements of income tax made to servants of the Crown abroad.

Mr. Smeaton dwelt on the hardship to invalided Indian officers compelled to live abroad.

Mr. Lloyd-George said he was willing to consider the case of invalids temporarily residing abroad.

Mr. Asquith, replying to the letter from the City bankers, says that there are no other means of making capital subscribe. He contrasted the higher French and German income taxes, and said he regarded the income tax as the fairest of all taxes and capable of the widest expansion.

LORD ROBERTS' GOLDEN WEDDING.

Quiet Party at Ascot.

IRISH GUARDS PRESENT A CUP.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Lord and Lady Roberts are spending their Golden Wedding quietly at Ascot. They are much touched at the world-wide congratulations which they have received and which include messages from the King and Queen and other members of the Royal family.

The house party at Ascot includes Sir Ian Hamilton, Lord Lovat and Lord Milner.

A detachment of the Irish Guards with band paid a surprise visit to Lord Roberts to-day and presented him with a cup.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Little Improvement in Health.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain arrived at Dover to-day. He walked with assistance and did not seem much improved in health. He proceeded to London.

INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Lord Morley's New Clause.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons to-day, said that the House would consider Lord Morley's new Clause 3 of the India Councils Bill on Wednesday.

THE DUTCH PRINCESS.

Queen's Progress Satisfactory.

LONDON, MAY 17.

An official statement at The Hague says that Queen Wilhelmina's progress is most satisfactory. Queen Emma is leaving The Hague on a visit to Germany.

TSAR TO VISIT KING OF ITALY.

And Later the Porte.

LONDON, MAY 18.

It is stated in Rome that the Tsar will visit King Victor Emmanuel and subsequently go to Constantinople, returning to Russia via the Black Sea.

FOUR "DREADNOUGHTS" FOR ITALY.

Expenditure of Thirteen Millions.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Details of Italy's naval programme have been published in Rome. It provides for an expenditure £13,000,000 sterling, spread over six years, and for the construction of four "Dreadnoughts."

WEST EDINBURGH ELECTION.

Unionist Unopposed.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Mr. Clyde (Unionist) has been returned unopposed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Lewis McIver.

[Sir Lewis McIver left India more than twenty years ago, but is remembered as a Member of the Madras Civil Service. His father was a well-known resident of Madras. He retired after 18 years' service (1868—84), having meanwhile been called to the Bar. He entered Parliament first in 1885 as Unionist Member for Torquay. He was selected for West Edinburgh, for the first time in 1895. In 1906 his majority was 306, when he defeated Mr. (now Lord) Courtney.]

EMPIRE DAY.

Distinctive Flag for India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

Lord Ampthill, writing to the "Times," takes the opportunity of the approach of Empire Day strongly to plead in favour of a distinctive flag for India, and laments the absence of a flag from every celebration where homage is paid to the idea of Imperial unity.

COTTON CONGRESS AT MILAN.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Cotton Congress has been opened at Milan, and 350 delegates are present, including epresentatives of Great Britain, India and Japan. Mr. Charles Macara read a report of the work of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners for 1908-09.

LATER.

Speaking at the Cotton Congress at Milan, Mr. Macara favoured united action to prevent the recurrence of extending production beyond probable trade requirements. He was convinced that trade would ultimately be brought to agree on the question of curtailment.

Mr. Byron said that there were distinct signs that a steady demand for cotton goods would shortly arise.

INDIAN ORDERLIES.

Received by the King.

LONDON, MAY 18.

King Edward yesterday, in the presence of Colonel Curzon-Wyllie, received four Indian officers, who will act as His Majesty's orderlies during the summer.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

New Taxation Proposals Rejected.

FRESH BILLS PROPOUNDED.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Owing to the rejection of the German Government's taxation proposals, it has been decided that the Reichstag shall adjourn until 15th June. In the meantime new Bills will be drawn up, taxing coffee, matches and property.

ECHO OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Stoessel and Nebogatoff Released.

LONDON, MAY 18.

By command of the Tsar, General Stoessel and Admiral Nebogatoff have been released. The health of both has been seriously affected by their imprisonment in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

THE SOMALILAND MULLAH.

Attacked by a British Force.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Reuter wires from Aden that a British force has attacked the Mullah, recovering six hundred camels. Six British Somalis were killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 18.

A "Pioneer" special London cablegram, dated the 17th instant, to the "Standard's" Aden correspondent, states that a number of flying columns, consisting of mounted infantry and irregulars, will, in June next, commence operations based upon Berbera, with the object of rounding upon the Somaliland Mullah. The British Agents find that the prices of transport animals all along the Red Sea are high, the Emperor Menelik having forbidden the export of camels from Abyssinia.

MOLESTING A LADY.

Mother and Daughter Bound Down.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day ordered Mrs. and Miss Cator, who were charged with molesting Mrs. Leeson in the Eden Gardens, to sign a bond of Rs. 50 to be of good behaviour for a year. Both declined, but were told that they would be sent to prison for a week. They then altered their mind, signed the bond and wept while doing so.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Expedition of Messages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

With reference to the particulars published yesterday regarding the Postal Telegraph scheme, it now appears that the arrangement proposed is to expedite Postal telegrams by wiring them between London and stations in the United Kingdom.

THE BURMA OIL CO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 18.

The profits of the Rangoon Oil Co. during the half year ending the 31st March were Rs. 6,79,000. Dividends of Rs. 5 have been declared, which, with Rs. 2 paid during the preceding half year, makes a dividend of 70 per cent. for the year. The sum of Rs. 1,52,000 has been carried to the reserve, the result of the operations though slightly is better than that of the year immediately preceding it and was far below that of previous years.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE MEREDITH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

The death is announced of Mr. George Meredith.

Few writers have had a harder struggle to obtain recognition than did George Meredith. The twin-spestres of poverty and apparent failure had to be faced and fought for many a long year, and the only wonder is that they did not break his spirit and crush out his high aims, as they have done with so many others. For more than a quarter of a century his books were treated with contemptuous neglect, and allowed to lie unread and uncalled for on the library shelves.

Yet though that struggle ceased twenty years ago, Mr. Meredith was not, and probably never will be, popular in the same sense as Dickens and Scott are popular. He struck out a path for himself in style, plot, and purpose, and his path is by no means an easy one for the ordinary reader to follow. Those patrons of circulating libraries who look upon novels as pleasant relaxation for idle hours will find nothing in his books to suit their taste; for his pages must be studied, and cannot be skimmed. He is an earnest student of humanity, who has selected fiction as the best medium for conveying his thoughts to the world, but who refuses to conform to the unwritten laws of novel writing. Each of his books is a deep psychological study, and often but little more than a study. All exuberant phraseology is carefully eliminated, and every word and every act made subservient to the central purpose. Like Carlyle and Browning, the two other literary craftsmen of the century with whom posterity will rank him, Meredith chose to make his writings anything but easy reading. His phraseology is often affected and obscure, the thoughts are novel, and the illustrations unexpected. "A writer," he said, "who is not servile and has insight, must coin from his own mint." Accordingly, when he wanted to tell us that a lady blushed he said "she colours like a sea water shell"; and in place of a character remembering an incident, "in the middle of the night of the incident rang a little silver bell in his ear."

The making of novel phrases and striking aphorisms was Meredith's mania. "I have no style," he once said to some literary beginners who asked his advice, "though I suppose my work is distinctive. I am too experimental in phrases to be other than a misleading guide. I can say that I have never written without having clear in vision the thing put on paper and yet this has been the cause of roughness and uncommonness in form of speech. . . . I think it preferable, especially in these days of quantity, to be largely epigrammatic rather than exuberant in diction." How faithfully he has acted on these principles none of his readers need to be told. His books are so full of good things, expressed in the fewest possible words, that after a time one almost loathes the showers of epigrams, aphorisms, and witty sayings, that are poured forth, and longs for a few pages of commonplace. Each phrase wants studying by itself. Take it at random. "Man's aim is to culminate, but it is the saddest thing in the world to feel that we have accomplished it." "Our life below is short" said Lady Watkins to Diana. "We have our little terms it is soon over." "On the other hand," replied Diana, "the platitudes concerning it are eternal." "A pigmy's a giant if he can manage to arrive in season." "To hope and not be impatient is really to believe." "Speech is the small change of silence." "Nonsense of enthusiasts is very different from nonsense of ninnies." Enough of such sentences might be picked out to fill several columns, but these are sufficient to show the manner of the man.

George Meredith was born in Hampshire on February 12th, 1828. Early in life he was left an orphan and ward in Chancery, and was sent to Germany for his education. He remained abroad until he had nearly reached manhood, when he was called home by his guardian to study law. But law was not to his taste, and as soon as possible he abandoned it for the pursuit of literature. Then came as long and cruelly hard a struggle as is known in the history of bookman. He was hampered at the outset by heavy debts, not of his own incurring, but for which he was responsible. For a long time he remained in deepest poverty, and it is said that for a year he lived on nothing but oatmeal. His first volume of poems was issued when he was twenty-three, and met with but a cold reception. "The Shaving of Shagpat" appeared some five years later, and in 1859 his first novel, "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," was published. In the opinion of many of his most ardent admirers Meredith has never since produced an equal to this book, which deservedly ranks as one of the finest stories of modern times. The peculiarities of style which do so much to mar the merits of his latter works had not then been developed and both manner and matter are more interesting to the ordinary reader than his succeeding stories. "Richard Feverel" was at once recognised by a few capable critics as a book that would live; but appreciative readers were few, and for a long time the publishers had no difficulty in meeting the demand for this or any other volume by him. During this period Meredith earned a living by contributing to a couple of London daily papers, and some time afterwards he secured the post of literary adviser to Messrs. Chapman and Hall, the well-known publishers. Moved, probably, by the remembrance of his own early struggles, he was noted in this latter capacity for his kindly consideration to young writers, and his quickness in discerning hidden talent. More than one beginner in literature had cause to thank him for good advice freely bestowed, and he was the means of bringing before the public somehow well known authors, notably Miss Olive Schreiner, who had long found it impossible to obtain a hearing.

At a comparatively early age, Meredith married a daughter of Thomas Love Peacock, the poet. After twelve years of married life his wife died, leaving one son behind, and two years after her death Meredith married again. He was doomed to see his second wife, too, taken from him, and in the year 1886 he was again left a widower. For some time before her death, Meredith had been living quietly in a little house at Box Hill, in Surrey. His daily home life was marked by the utmost simplicity. Quiet he must have for his work, and to secure it he built a little two-roomed hut for himself in a secluded portion of the grounds attached to his house. Here he passed most of his time working in absolute solitude, shut in by the woods, and surrounded by nature. As tale slowly succeeded tale, the circle of his admirers gradually widened, but it was not till late in the eighties that the tide of opinion turned in his favour. Then there arose a new school in literature, hailing him as their chief, and it became as fashionable in bookish circles to quote Meredithian epigrams as it was for High School misses to lisp Browning.

MOZUFFERPORE FORGERY CASE.

Accused Bailed for One Lakh.

SURETIES THREATENED WITH FORFEITURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

Yesterday the District Judge of Mozufferpore passed the amount of bail of Jadilal, the accused in the Mozufferpore forgery case, at a lakh of rupees, and he was ordered to come up for judgment to-day. When the case was called on at Mozufferpore this morning, the accused was absent, and his sureties have been called on to show cause why their bail bond should not be forfeited. A telegram to the "Statesman" says that this has caused a great sensation.

DACOITY AT BASIRHAT.

Booty Worth Rs. 3,500.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

Three dacoits, who ran into a tank after raiding the house of a wealthy paddy dealer in Basirhat, have been arrested. The rest, some 27 in number, escaped with booty worth Rs. 3,500.

GRATITUDE OF ARABINDO GHOSE.

For the Love of His Countrymen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

Arabindo Ghose, as he spells his name, has written a letter to the "Bengalee" which is published to-day, expressing his deep gratitude to all who helped him in his long trial, by contributing to his defence fund.

He writes:—"The love which my countrymen have heaped on me in return for the little I had been able to do for them, amply repays any apparent trouble or misfortune my public activity may have brought upon me. I attribute my escape to no human agency, but first of all to the protection of the Mother of us all who has never been absent from me, but always held me in her arms and shielded me from grief and disaster, and secondarily to the prayers of thousands, which had been going up to her on my behalf ever since I was arrested. If it is the love for my country which has led me into danger, it is also the love of my countrymen which has brought me safe through it."

The letter is dated "College Square, May 14th."

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Appeals of Prisoners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

Yesterday afternoon all the accused convicted in the Alipore bomb case filed their appeals in the HighCourt before the Registrar, but it will take some considerable time before they are put on the list. The appeals of Barendra Kumar Ghose, Allaskar Dutt and Asoke Nundy will appear on the list in about three weeks' time.

Mr. B. Chuckerbutty argues the appeal for Indranath Nundy, son of Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Nundy, I.M.S., retired, who has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Mr. C. R. Das will appear for Barendra Kumar Ghose and Allaskar Dutt and also for a large number of other appellants, being helped by a number of barristers and vakils.

SUSPICIOUS CASE OF POISONING.

Police Investigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

Eight Bengalis, including the proprietor of the establishment, who had partaken on the 15th instant of a summer drink in the Dispensary of Khether Mohon Bose, in Russa Road, Bhawanipore, were taken seriously ill. One man, whose condition became worse, was removed to the hospital, where he was detained for treatment. The remainder are progressing favourably. The Police are enquiring into the matter.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Meeting of Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

A "Bengalee" telegram, dated Faridpur the 17th instant, states:—"A public meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans, convened jointly by the Faridpur District and Peoples' Association, was held yesterday to protest against the partition of Bengal.

Mr. Kamini Kumar Mookerjee presided.

A single resolution was adopted expressing public disappointment at the passing of the Reform Bill without any modification of the partition of Bengal, supporting Lord Macdonnell's amendment and urging the people to start a fresh agitation. The meeting declined to extend its sympathy and co-operation until the partition is modified.

TERRIFIC HAILSTORM AT DARJEELING.

Damage to Tea Gardens.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

"The terrific hailstorm we had about three weeks ago," writes a Darjeeling correspondent of the "Indian Daily News," "did enormous damage to the newly-flourishing tea bushes in many gardens of the district. Some gardens escaped the visitation and were not touched, while others were almost decimated and the general opinion is that the present season for the incomparable Darjeeling tea will be a poor one."

MALABAR LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Conference.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 18.

The fifth annual Conference of the Malabar Jenmi Sabha (Landowners' Association) was held at Palghaut. The Hon'ble the Rajah of Kollengodi presided. A resolution was passed protesting against the proposed interference by the legislative enactment of the Government of Cochin between Jenmies and their tenants, and was ordered to be forwarded to the Dewan of Cochin.

Mr. S. Anantha Patter moved a resolution expressing the heartfelt thanks of the Sabha to Lords Morley and Minto for the generous reforms inaugurated by them in the Indian administration. He referred in appreciative terms to the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha's appointment. The other reforms promulgated by Lord Morley, he asserted, were all due to the sympathy and high-mindedness of our gracious Emperor towards his Indian subjects, and were clearly foreshadowed in the famous message to the Princess and Peoples of India of November last. He concluded by saying that the present instalment was only an earnest of many more reforms in store for them, and such being the case they ought to be highly thankful to them.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The Rajah of Kollengode was authorised to communicate the resolution by telegram to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India.

THE INDIAN PURDAH UNVEILED.

Students and Politics.

(BY AN INDIAN ICONOCLAST.)

III.

"MAN is a political animal." Throughout the history of the world, politics has had a strong fascination both for the strong and the weak, for adventurers and the stay-at-home people. The strong and the adventurous have actively participated in it, and the weak and the stay-at-home people have derived their pleasure either in the not unimportant work of supplying the intellectual force to the former in carrying out their designs, or in watching them come to blows. In despotisms of the most pronounced type, or in democracies of an advanced form, people have been taking an interest in the fortunes not only of their own countries, but of other countries also. The thundering feats or "letters de cachet" of their rulers have not removed politics from the range of topics of any company, big or small. Even Holy places have not escaped from the influence and fascination which politics has over the people at large. In such a remote corner as Mecca, where the Mahomedans of the world congregate together, politics is the most engrossing topic of these pilgrims. They discuss the fortunes of the Islamic and non-Islamic countries alike. Each pilgrim has got his own budget of news; each becomes an editor with his running commentaries on it. With the increase of the means of transport, and the cheapening of the newspapers, the humblest man in a remote village becomes a foreign minister, home secretary, kingmaker all rolled into one. Can India alone be free from politics? No. The people of India are always the most loyal devotees of politics, and it is no wonder that young men who are always impressionable have become subject to this influence and fascination either through the force of their own natures or the teachings of others. It is not quite possible to proscribe politics from their ken, but the question merely turns upon the fact whether they can be made to defer paying attention to it, until their dashing enthusiasm has been toned down by maturity of thought and individuality of judgment, and they become capable to grapple with political problems calmly and dispassionately, without the partisanship and narrow-minded fanaticism, the consequences of a bad system of training. It all depends on the fact under whose influence those young men fall, and how they are guided in their thoughts and modes of action.

DEMOSTHENES AND POLITICS.

Demosthenes, one of the greatest orators of ancient Greece, was used to advise the young men who resorted to him for instruction, not to meddle with politics. He told them that if two roads had been shown him at first, the one leading to the rostrum and the business of the Assembly, and the other to certain destruction, and he could have foreseen the evils that awaited him in the political walk,—the fears, the envy, the calumny and contention—he would have chosen that road which led to immediate death. From his youth, the mind of Demosthenes was dominated by one consuming desire of wielding a wide influence over Greece by means of his oratory, and of pushing himself forward to the Olympian heights of fame and riches. He conquered every defect to do this. He succeeded in satisfying his ambition, though he was not scrupulous enough to hold fast to any principles of conduct. Yet, after all, this is the experience of an eminent politician. He therefore dissuaded the students, who flocked to him spurred on by the same ambition, from embarking on the career of a politician, as he was fully alive to the evils, which young raw men, uninitiated into the mysteries of politics, would be subject to. It now devolves upon the leaders here to acquaint the young men with these evils, and to guide them on the right paths of duty.

THE POLITICAL TRIMMERS.

The Indian leaders have always shirked this responsibility imposed on them. Before the Partition of Bengal and the cult of Swadeshism and Boycott drew the students en masse into the whirlpool of politics, and fanned the flames of angry passions in them, this subject of students and politics was not paid proper attention. The young schoolboys were constantly encouraged to take part in political campaigns and demonstrations. It was only when one fine morning the dreadful news of anarchical development was flashed through the wires to all parts of India, and when it was known that young men were concerned in the conspiracy, that the Indian people began to shrug their shoulders, and to doubt whether allowing students to meddle any more with politics was beneficial to their interests. Meetings have been convened in almost all parts of India, condemning the anarchists and their actions. The Extremists have joined issue in this respect with the Moderates. But there is always a difference between the Moderates, and the Extremists. Whatever their views may be the Extrements are to be admired at in a way for the straightforwardness and publicity with which they give expression to their "Extremist" views on political questions. They make no secret of their propaganda by throwing the veil of sweet sentences over them. They constantly throw around them barbed wires of their peculiarly bitter utterances, thus segregating themselves from the public and the Government. The conduct of some of the Moderates, on the other hand, remains an enigma. In their case these barbed wires may be underneath the ground and it requires careful observation to divine their motives. While apparently they may be proclaiming themselves as the loyal supporters of the Government, their hearts may at any time harbour "Extremist" views. They are political trimmers, hunting with the hounds and running with the hares. Hopes of getting a judgeship, or a few stars and ribbons may be the cause of their moderatism. It is for the same reason that a Congress leader, when he sits on the bench, suddenly turns on his old peers and condemns their courses. The question, now, is whether these Extremists and these Moderates are in any way fit to be the instructors and advisers of the young men of India. The young men are noted for one characteristic which distinguishes them from the elders, and that is that they do not brook any humbug; they have got a nauseating dislike for it. The Moderates, who will play fast and loose with their principles, cannot be expected to get themselves ingratiated into the confidence and goodwill of the student population. Advice, to be more effective, must come from true, high souled, sincere Moderates—the Extremists are out of question in this respect—who can by the force of their transparently clear convictions and motives put the students on the right path of duty. Men like the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale and Rai Bahadur Norendra Nath Sen are fit to undertake this task.

SEQUEL TO AN ELOPEMENT.

Serious Faction Fight.

POLICE FIRE ON MOB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 18.

A serious riot occurred at Kotri yesterday. A case, which is pending in the Sub-Divisional Magistrates' Court, arose between two parties of Sindhis, Gadhas from Manjhand and Mircars from Gidu, over a woman who eloped with one of the former. When the case closed the pleader for the Mircars asked the Court to order the police to see this clients across the bridge.

A party of police under Sub-Inspector Partabrai escorted the Mircars. On arrival at the bridge the Gadhas, numbering about one hundred, came up and attacked the police and the Mircars, seized the girl, the subject in dispute, and proceeded to carry her off. A serious fight ensued, and as there was no chance of supressing the disturbance and the police overpowered, the Sub-Inspector warned being the rioters to desist or he would fire. This had no effect. The violance continued, so he ordered th earmed constables to fire at the crowd. This was done, when three persons were wounded is the legs. The remainder dispersed, leaving the girl. Further trouble is apprehended as the Gadhas are still at Kotri in numbers and have assumed a threatening attitude.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

Mr. J. G. Mantri's Reply.

The following reply has been sent to Mr. P. J. Mead, by Mr. Janardhan Gopal Mantri, Solicitor, High Court, and Member Notified Areas Committee Salsette, Malad":—

Sir,—With reference to your printed remarks re Scheme for development of Salsette land for residential purposes, sent to me among other representatives of Salsette for comments and suggestions, I have the honour to state as follows:—

1. The general observations in the first portion of such paper, as far as they relate to the question of the proper development of Salsette as a residential area, are no doubt true. A purchase of a piece of land in Government villages is more or less subject to the conditions mentioned in the paper, provided a migration to such villages from Bombay is likely to take place on a larger scale than at present. But it is however not quite correct to suppose that a purchaser at present buys land for building purposes in ignorance of the actual want of facilities referred to by the Special Officer or that the former pays a fancy price for it. Though he may have at one time been in ignorance of the fact that he had to pay a building fine or its substitute "Non-agricultural tax" to Government for converting agricultural land into land for buildings, yet his purchase now a days, even with the knowledge of such liability, is based on the current market value of land in Salsette. If the land has a road frontage, or is made near a well-made Local Fund road, or is within measurable distance from a railway station, he pays more for it than what he would pay for land without such conveniences. Even in Khoti villages, where no non agricultural tax is payable, his purchase is based on the same considerations, as those referred to above in respect of Government villages. But be that as it may, before we formulate a scheme of the kind contemplated by your goodself, we must make ourselves sure of its success. At least the authorities concerned must see that not only a real necessity for it exists, but there is an appreciable demand for residential areas in Salsette from residents in Bombay or persons outside Salsette. The Government of Bombay perhaps assumes that there is such demand and hence the appointment of the Special Officer to go into the question and report thereon. But if the assumption is based, as I presume, on the fact of the present number of bungalows and a few chawls built by Bombay people on the borders of railway stations between Bombay and Borivli on the B.B. & C.I. line and between Bombay and Ghatkopar on the G.I.P. line, it is, in my humble opinion, a misleading assumption. I have had a talk with several persons who have purchased land in Salsette and put up buildings thereon since 1896, (the commencement of Plague in Bombay) as to the probabilities of people from Bombay making Salsette a permanent place of their residence provided they find facilities for locomotion between Bombay and Salsette. Their invariable reply to me was that even with greater facilities than what they find at present regarding railway travelling they would not prefer coming to such a long distance as Salsette to reside there, except when they have to escape from the affected locality for a time and spend a month or two in Salsette on account of Plague. They think they would be at a considerable disadvantage in taking up permanent residences in a place far away from the business centres, notwithstanding the Railway Service is increased. The inconvenience to them of starting early to their works and returning home late, coupled with the difficulty of school education for their children, unless schools for higher standards both Vernacular and English are founded in Salsette. And unless the Railway Company is prepared to revise its present scale of charges for season-tickets and reduce it to a very moderate fare, I am afraid this scheme, in the case of a middle-class family that has more than two of its members holding Railway passes, will not be a workable one, as it will have to pay from Rs. 15 and upwards for such fares alone every month, exclusive of rent that they will have to pay here. With this amount they will find more cheap and convenient accommodation in Bombay. My own opinion on this account is the same. For save and except two to three months in a year from 1896 to this day in which the recrudescence of plague has occurred in Bombay neither the bungalows nor the chawls in Salsette have been permanently occupied. The case of Andheri and Santa Cruz wherein one finds people have taken up permanent residences is quite different from that part of Salsette between Andheri and Ghodbunder, as conditions of climate and distance from Bombay in the latter are not the same as in the former. Under these circumstances it would not be safe to vouch that a strong case of necessity for developing Salsette for residential purposes even for middle-class people such as clerks and workmen is made out.

2. In discussing the ways and means for the developemnt of Salsette, the Special Officer has himself stated in one place (vide para. 5 of his paper) that the proposed development should proceed on the basis of the law of supply and demand,

3. Well, then, I should observe that if I am correct in my impression, founded as it is on the opinion of people who have come to live in Salsette from Bombay, there will be very poor demand, if any, for numerous building plots. Moreover, taking for argument's sake that most of the land abutting on public roads or within a radius of a mile or two from railway stations is already built upon, we have to look for building sites in the interior of Salsette by means of well constructed roads, whereas the tendency of Bombay people is to find a place as near as possible to a railway station. Therefore the chances of any one going in for house-investment are still poorer.

4. I am afraid that unless the authorities are in possession of better evidence than the mere fact of summer-houses and the few chawls which they find recently built along the Ghodbunder road, the proposed scheme would likely be a failure.

5. Perhaps I may be asked how I account for the growing alarm in Bombay from middle-class people about an increase in house rent and how is that to be remedied? My reply is that in the first place the alarm is a temporary one, being in consequence of the numerous residential chawls in Bombay having been demolished by the operation of the City Improvement Trust. The rents will go down as soon as all the building-plots of the Trust are built upon. And if there be any room to doubt the above hypothesis then I say the opening up of Mahim Woods would leave more than enough of building land for middle-class residences, a course which is easy of achievement, less expensive and less hazardous than the development of Salsette. Less hazardous and easy of achievement I say, because the work of acquisition of land in Mahim and planning out of plots can be entrusted to a body like the Improvement Trust who have the necessary staff at their command to carry out such a scheme. The plots will be readily taken up by the investors, whereas in the case of Salsette you have to create or constitute a body with the necessary powers of acquiring land, converting the same into building-sites and making up broad metalled approaches thereto, and depend on the flimsy chance of Bombay people going in for such sites.

6. However, leaving aside the above criticism on the assumption that the authorities who propose the above Salsette Scheme have better evidence before them than I am aware of, I will proceed to consider the several suggestions of the Special Officer and express my opinion thereon as under.

7. (a) Such steps should be taken for the accomplishment of the desired scheme as would not make the public to understand the intention of Government when interfering with the rights of hereditary occupants of land in Government villages or the rights of Sutidars in Khoti or Inam villages.

(b) As to whether to develop the Salsette Scheme the requisite roads should be broad and metalled or track roads and who is to construct the same? My suggestion is (1) that the roads should be broad metalled roads. Since every holder of land in Salsette contributes to Local Fund, it is, I submit, the primary duty of the Local Board to make at least the main roads forming approaches from any given railway station to the land to be opened up for residential plots, and to maintain the same. In case of insufficiency of funds, the local Board should be authorised by an enactment to borrow money at 4 or 5 per cent. in open market, unless such Board already possesses the necessary power and construct therewith the requisite road or roads and defray the cost thereof from income of the present local fund, by increasing its rate or levying a special Road Cess in that behalf; (2) Asking occupants to make the roads is useless. They may never do them or if they at all do the same they would not be satisfactory.

(c) I emphatically disapprove of the idea of increasing the present land assessment for such purposes, for I strongly think the same as the native thinker referred to by the Special Officer in para. 5, page 4 of his remarks, that the motive of Government in doing so is open to the risk of being misconstrued by the public. It will be impolitic to take such course.

(d) As to the remark that the land for roads to be given free I do agree with the Special Officer that inasmuch as the result of laying out the proposed road is calculated to improve, in the immediate future, the value of land through which the road may pass, there should be no objection from the owner of such land to give it free. He may make up his loss, if any, when he comes to sell his land or uses it himself for a building. But I do not approve of the idea of acquiring land whether suitable for development as a building site or not, at its agricultural value or the application of the "Lex Adickes" as suggested in paragraph 4 page 3 of the Special Officer's printed remarks. For here too such a step would be construed as an infringement of land owners' rights,

(e) For the same reason I also disapprove the suggestion to restrict sales of land or, (as is put by the Special Officer in his remarks) prevent registration of all lands under development at prices higher than Rs. 1,000 per acre. If the cost of development is ultimately to be recovered from the owners of land improved by the operation of the Special Officer's Scheme say by levy of road cess, why are they to be deprived of their primary right to sell at the best market value? It will be very arbitrary to do so.

(f) As to the query, vide para. 6 of the remarks, how can we best proceed in the matter? My humble opinion is that the development like the one in question is the business either of the Local Board or the Municipality or, failing that, of the Government. The ordinary duties of the Local Boards and Municipality regarding improvement of towns and villages or their conservancy, do not materially differ. In cases where no Municipalities exist the above work is usually attended to by the Local Boards. Therefore the simplest way to proceed with the scheme would be to entrust it to the Local Board rather than to the Municipalities like those of the Notified Area Committees of Salsette. The latter have hardly the requisite staff to do the work efficiently. I suggest, as remarked in para. 2 of the printed remarks: That Local Board be provided with authority to borrow the requisite fund for development at 5 per cent charging the contemplated special road cess therewith. It would be defensible from the Government point of view as well as less objectionable to landowners whose land is tapped by such roads. Although until the sale of his land he will have to pay the land tax without immediate benefit from such development, the tax paid by him as aforesaid can be borne ungrudgingly in the belief of the enhanced value. The purchase of such land too will have reason to think that he pays a little more for the land on account of the facilities afforded by such development.

9. As to the fear of the Special Officer that a step to proceed with borrowed capital might lead the enterprise to bankruptcy, unless there is the immediate source to meet interest charges of the capital till the realization of road cess, my reply is that the work of construction and the levy of road cess may be carried on pari-passu. On the completion of each branch of road the ground approached thereby be made liable to the road-tax.

10. Another alternative is to get the Local Board or the Municipality to construct only the main roads, as the means of connecting the land in the interior of Salsette with a nearer railway station and lay out or demarcate streets and by lanes such as those marked in Andheri, Villa Parla and Santa Cruz and legislate building bye-laws to make it obligatory on the holders of building sites to construct streets touching their plots of land before they come to be built. By adopting these means if Government has to take up construction of the requisite roads and open up building sites, the simplest way would be to proceed on the lines of the Bombay Improvement Trust but here too I do not agree with the Special Officer that the rate of acquisition of land should be governed by the agricultural price, namely Rs. 300 per acre.

11. To try the proposed scheme in Khoti and Inam villages of which there are more than one in Salsette, the work will be one of greater anxiety and trouble than in Government villages. There are proprietary lands called Anti and the Khoti, and Inamdars are entitled only to a fixed Toka rent in respect of the same which to the best of my information and belief is not enhanceable. The progress of acquiring such land even for road purposes will not only depend on the wish and settlement with Sutidars tenants but also with Khots and Inamdars, the immediate Lords of the place who stand between the suti-holders and Government. If any such land is to be interfered with, they, in my opinion nothing short of the procedure as under the City Improvement Trust Act will help the cause.

PUNDIT SUNDER LAL.

Welcomed to the Bench.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 18.

Almost all the members of the Oudh Bar assembled this morning in the Court-room of the First Additional Judicial Commissioner to welcome Rai Pundit Sunder Lall, C.I.E., who took his seat.

Mr. Nabiullah, in addressing Pundit Sundar Lall, said:—"On behalf of the members of the Oudh Bar, I beg to welcome you, Sir, most heartily as Judge of this Court. Your appointment has been received with great satisfaction by the members of the Bar and the public in general throughout these Provinces. You do not come to us as a stranger, but have been known to us for years not only by reputation, but by actual work amongst us. Your great ability as a lawyer is well known to all, and we feel sure that you will be an ornament to the Bench of this Court as you have been to the Bar and that in you we shall all find a kind, courteous and sympathetic Judge. The special acknowledgments of the Indian members of the Bar are due to Government for having appointed an Indian to this high office. We are especially grateful to you for having accepted this appointment at great personal sacrifice to yourself, having the welfare and interest of the community at heart."

Pandit Sunder Lall in reply said:—"Mr. Nabiullah and Gentlemen,—I am extremely thankful for your very kind and cordial welcome. I have the honour of knowing many amongst you and deeply appreciate the welcome which you have accorded to me. I have accepted this office merely from a sense of duty and shall try, with your good help, to discharge my duties, so far as in me lies, to your satisfaction."

BENGAL GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS.

Permanent Location in Calcutta Rumoured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The "Indian Daily News" writes:—"The minds of landlords, and of everyone interested in Darjeeling, are much perturbed at the persistent rumours which are afloat as to whether this queen of hill stations is to exist or cease to exist as the summer headquarters of the Bengal Government. Already several departments are believed to be under marching orders, and the impression is that the remaining offices of the Secretariat will be located in Calcutta permanently after this season."

THERE will be an evening garden party at Viceregal Lodge on 8th June,

SIR G. ROSS KEPPEL, Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is expected in Simla on 21st June and will stay at Viceregal Lodge.

SPORTING NEWS.

OOTY HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOONOOR, MAY 18.

The Ootacamund Horse Show came off last evening in threatening weather. The judging started off in the morning, but it was very wet, and hence there was considerable delay in getting through the programme. Towards evening the weather turned out fine, and a large gathering, including their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, the Misses Lawley, the Members of Council and in fact all the leading lights of the Hills turned out to witness it. The Show was a remarkable success and the events all drew well known animals from the Madras, Mysore, Calcutta, Central India and Baroda stables. Great praise is due to Capt C. V. Edwards, the Honorary Secretary of the Show. The proceedings of the evening were enlivened by the Band of the Nilgiri Volunteers. The details up to last night were as follows :—

CLASS 10—C B HORSE AND PONIES.

Judges:—Colonels Cookson and Desaraj Urs and Major Badcock.

H E Sir Arthur Lawley's br ch g Rochester..... 1
H E Sir Arthur Lawley's gr ch g Grayling..... 2
H E Sir Arthur Lawley's br ch g Lochmore..... 3
H E Sir Arthur Lawley's b ch ra Opal..... 4

Also competed.—Major A A Duff's ch aus g Gallant, Captain D Kelly's gr c b g Richmond, Major Parr's d c b g Wazir.

Judges remarks—Small but useful lot.

CLASS 9—ARAB PONIES.

Judges's :—Colonels Cookson, Desraj Urs, and Butler.

H H the Maharajah of Mysore's Arsby 1
H H the Yuvaraj of Mysore's Dauntless 2

Also competed.—Capt H L Popham's bk a h Black Prince, Capt E L Popham's b a h Catch, H E Sir Arthur Lawley's g a g Tommey, Captain J G Dennistoun's br a h Saturn, Mr G. H. Brout's g a g Jean, Captain the Hon. C. Annesley's b a h Apollo, Captain Campbell Ross's b a g Broadrib, Captain Campbell Ross' ch a g Mote, and Mr M H Jackson's c b a g Moira.

The winner was a beautifully shaped pony and a lovely mover.

CLASS 18—CHARGERS AND HIRED CHARGERS.

Judges :—Colonels Butler and Desraj Urs and Major Badcock.

Capt. G. Heseltine's br aus g Lorry 1
Lt.-Col. Logan Homes' b aus g Bussaco..... 2
Col. Cookson's ch aus g Lamington..... 3

Also competed.—Major I. G. Willoughby's b e m Nell Gwynne, Mr. S. Cox's b aus g Larryboy, Major S. S. Niroone's b aus g Barometer, Capt. G. Heseltine's b aus g Boldre, Capt. T. R. F. Bates' b aus g Banjo, Major C. Parr's br aus g Wonga II., Messrs. Wyndham Quin and Leatham's br aus g Karnal, Lt.-Col. Logan Homes' b aus g Kingfisher, Lt.-Col. Logan Homes' ch aus g Harley, Major J. H. Anneeley's bk a g Souvenir, Major J. F. Barlow's bk w m Bessie, and Mr. Annesley's ch aus g Copperkery.

Judges' remarks—A good class, which stood out in look and manners.

CLASS 2—MEDIUM WEIGHT HUNTERS, between 11 and 14 stones. Cup presented by H. E. the Governor of Madras.

Judges—Colonels Desaraj Urs and Walker and Major Badcock.

Lt.-Col. E. R. C. Butler's ch aus g The Chestnut... 1
Capt. G. Heseltine's br aus g Lorry 2
Mr. W. O. Horne's br aus g Merryvale..... 3

Also competed.—Mr. S. Cox's br aus g Larryboy, Capt. R. L. Popham's g aus g Granite, H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley's b aus g Bishop, Major A. A. Duff's br aus g Sholto, Major A A Duff's br aus g Matsumata, Minor Zemindar Sivajiris br aus g Nellowsen, Col Cookson's ch aus g Lowerington, Hon S M Fraser's br b m Vendetta, Capt the Hon O E Vesey's bl aus g Wait-a-Bit, Capt T R F Bates' b aus g Banjo, Maharajah of Mysore's br aus g Brigadier, Maharajah of Mysore's b aus g Glowlight, Yuvarajah of Mysore's ch aus g Nurjehan, Yuvarajah of Mysore's b aus g Maxim, Yuvarajah of Mysore's b aus g Beau, Mr E H Cresswell's bl aus g Milton, Capt D Kelly's br aus g Badger, Messrs Wyndham Quin and Leatham's br e g Handeilian, Lt.-Col. Logan Homes' b aus g Bairaco, Mr. W. Kenworthy's br aus g Emperor, Maharajah Holkar's b w m Vindhya, and Mrs. C. Parry's br aus g Wonga.

Judges' remarks.—Large and thoroughly good class of hunters.

The Judges found it difficult to separate the first three horses.

LIGHT WEIGHT HUNTERS, under 12 stones

Cup presented by Col. Desaraj Urs.

Judges—Colonels Butler and Cookson and Major Badcock.

H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley's b aus g Suriel..... 1
Mrs W O Homes' bl aus g Chicane..... 2
H E Sir Arthur Lawley's b aus g Opal..... 3

Also competed.—Mr J G Willoughby's b e m Nell Gwynne, Mrs Sandeman Browne's b g aus g Silversels, H E Sir Arthur Lawley's br g Grayling, H E Sir Arthur Lawley's br c b g Lockmore, Mrs Portsous' ch aus g My Lady, Major A A Duff's br aus g Zeila, Mr A V G Campbell's b aus g Firefly, Capt G Heseltine's gr aus g Jumping Moses, Capt G Heseltine's br aus g Boldre, Capt G Heseltine's ch e g Diabolo, E L Thornton's b aus g M P, Mr C De La Hey's b aus g Shikari, Capt J G Denneston's ch e g Ardamire, Hon S M Fraser's br b g Vendetta, Narbone and b aus g Bombay Duck, Capt Hon O E Vesey's ch aus g Surryjim, Capt T R Bates' b aus g Banjo, Maharajah of Mysore's ch aus g Cheyne, Yuvaraja of Mysore's bl aus g Miracle, Mr C J Hogg's b aus g Bunting, Mr. R H Kinderley's b e g Winket, and Messrs Wyndham Quin and Leatham's b aus g Karnall also competed.

CLASS 4.—PONY HUNTERS CUP.

Presented by the General Officer Commanding and Staff Southern Army.

Judges.—Colonel Butler and Walker and Major Badcock.

Captain C V Edward's b aus m Jane..... 1
Mr A V G Campbell br a g Jumperschel..... 2
Captain Hon O E Vessey's br aus g Jack Tar..... 3

Also competed.—Captain E L Popham's b a h Cato, Miss Romilly's b a g Tommey, Colonel Gordon Price's b aus m Patience, Mr Cecil Smith's b aus g Jackanahes, Mr Cecil Smith's b aus g Cream Cheese, Sir Arthur Lawley's ge a g Tommey, Mr A V G Campbell's Sirdar, Capt G Heseltine's ch aus g Playboy, Mr A S Cresse's b aus m Tinker, Minor Zemindar of Pariakimed's b aus g Custard, Col Conbon's ch aus g House, Capt Hon O E Vesey's b aus g Lady Quex, Capt T R F Bates' ch i r m Sharavogue, Maharajah of Mysore's Virgina, Tartar Jeam and ch aus m May, Yemrajah of Mysore's b aus g Locksley, Mr McArthur's ch aus g K C S I, Mr J R White's b aus m Vesuvius, Mr E V Cresswells b aus m Lady Hamilton Capt R B Worgan's b aus m Quink's Lad, Lieut. Col. Desaraj Urs' br aus m Laurel, Mr L C Libenrood's br aus g Polobelle, Mrs Taylor's ch aus g Milestoe Capt Hon O E Vessey's b a l s m Tops Mr W Kenworthy's ch aus m Plastic.

This was an excellent class.

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSES.

Cup presented by the Maharajah of Mysore.

Judges.—Colonels Cookson, Desaraj Urs and Butler, and Majors Duff and Parr.

Capt Kelly's Rightangle..... 1
Mr H Studdy's Chapatti 2
Capt G Heseltine's Lorry 3

Mr H A Boyd's Drumstick, Capt E L Popham's b aus g Granite, Mr J J Willoughby's b e n, Neil Gwynne, Mr W O Horne's br aus m Merryvale, Mrs G H Parry's ch aus m Golden Dawn, Mrs C J Weir's b aus g Monarch, Mr A V G Campbell's b aus g Firefly, Mr H Taddy's br s g Shendaner and b w n Mve, Zemindar Hirajre's gr aus g Nellsen, Col Cookson's ch aus m Luck, Hon S M Fraser's b c b m Marbone, Major Parr's Bobi, Mr. Lalalie's Wazir Maharajah of Mysore's b aus g Sealark, ch aus m Chemise, and b aus g Kaiser, Yuvarajah of Mysore's br aus g Maxim and ch aus m Nayachan, Mr. R H Cresswell's br aus g Pickering and ch aus g Doctor, Mrs Walker's b aus g Castleton. Capt D Kelly's b aus g Haymoor, and b aus g Alfredo, Messrs Wyndham Quin and Leatham's br aus g Karnal, Lt Col Logan Home's b aus g Bussoco and b aus g Kingfisher, Capt H C Bates' bk aus g Cossack, Prince Seyajerao's br g Robroy and Bonny Madras, Mr. Kenworthys br aus g Emperor, Mr. and Leemleys c h aus g Copperken, also entered.

HACK HORSES.—Judges—Colonels Butler, and Cookson and Major Badcock.

H E Sir Arthur Lawley's b aus g Surveil 1
Maharajah of Mysore's b r aus Brigadier 2
Maharajah of Mysore's bl aus g Miracle..... 3

Among the outside stables there were also entered for this event Prince Sivajarao's b aus g Madras from Baroda, and Mr. R H Kindersby's b e g Winklet from Calcutta.

The Judges in their remarks said the winner stood by itself while the other two were level.

SECUNDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 15.

A very successful Gymkhana race meeting was held yesterday afternoon on the Laik-ud-Dowlah Course. In the sixth Race, the Bowenpally Stakes two out of the six starters came down at the bend, with the result that Copl. S. Frankel, of the Mounted Section of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, sustained a severe injury to his head, which necessitated his removal to the Civil Hospital where he was detained as an inpatient. The officials were: Judge.—Lieut-Col. Grantham, 33rd Light Cavalry; Starter.—Lieut. O'Kelly 13th Hussars; Clerk of the Scales—Mr. Gardiner and Hon. Secy. Lieut Passey, 33rd Light Cavalry.

PONY CHARGERS RACE—3 furlongs Rs. 49 to the winner Rs. 10 to the second. For ponies 14-2 and under the property of officers of Secunderabad Infantry Brigade, which have never won race or Gymkhana race of any description, since March 1907 ; English and Colonials 12st 7lbs, Arabs 10st 10lbs. catch weights.

Mr. Carnell's Golden Wren 10st 8lbs.....Owner 1
Mr. Ford's Resurrection 12st 7lbs .....Mr. Pussy 2
Capt. Hodgson's Gennett 10st 10lbs .....Owner 3

Also ran:—Scotch Grey (12st 7lbs); Remnant (12st 7lbs) ; Chain (10st 10lbs) ; and Sprite (10st 5lbs).

Betting :—Evens Scotch Grey, 4 to 1 Remnant, 5 to 1 Chain and Gennett, 6 to 1 the others.

The Race :—From a good start Golden Wren Gennett and Resurrection raced together to the distance when Golden Wren drew away and won easily by 1-2 lengths ; 3-4 lengths dividing second and third. Time :—43 4-5 secs.

NATIVE OFFICERS' RACE.—4 furlongs. For N O's of H N M Silladar and H H the Nizam's Imperial Service Troops, horses to be in N O's own field troops and never to have won a race or Gymkhana race of any description. English and Colonials 11st 7lbs ; Arabs and C B's 10st catch weights. To be ridden by N O's.

Resilder Nidar Singh's (29th Lancers) Rix..... 1
Resilder Raniji Lal's (33rd Cavalry) The Rake ... 2
Resildar Jamedar Udhan Singh's (33rd Cavalry) Sun Flower 3

Nine others also ran.

Betting.—4 to 1 winner, 5 to 1 Rake, 2 to 1 Sun Flower.

The Race :—All ran in a bunch till the distance, when the Rake showed out and won a splendid race by 3-4 length ; 1 length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—59 secs.

THE TARBUND STAKES.—3 furlongs ; Rs. 46 to the winner Rs. 10 to the second. For all ponies 14-2 and under, which have been driven down to the course and have never won a race of any description since March 1907. English and Colonial Ponies 12st 7lbs Arabs and C. B's 10st 7lbs. catch weights.

Mr Ford's Resurrection .....Mr Landale 1
Mr French's Meteor .....Capt Furce 2
Mr Battenberg's Lady Jane .....Mr Pussy 3

Also ran.—Speculation, Peter Pan, Speckles, Malabar, Hamilton, Sob, Good Luck and Runaway Girl.

Betting:—2 to 1 Meteor and Lady Jane, 3 to 1 Good Luck and 6 to 1 the others.

The Race:—All seemed to race in a cluster, until Resurrection and Lady Jane drew away together at the distance, where Lady Jane who was going well suddenly curled up. Meteor also came through near the post, but Resurrection well ridden got home an easy winner by one and a half lengths. Half a length divided second and third. Time—45 secs.

BEGUMPETT TRIALS.—5 furlongs. Rs. 40 to winner Rs. 10 to second. For all Arabs under S A raised 36lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14-1 and under 7lbs; Ponies 14-0 and under 14lbs ; Ponies 13-3 and under 21lbs, (not accumulative) ; Maidens 7lbs. Penalties—winners Rs 20 once 5lbs; twice 10lbs, oftner 1st.

Capt Bayley's Shikaree 10st 10lbs..... 1
Mr Leslie's Kazban 9st 3lbs 2
Mr Kader Beg's Bomb 10st 10lbs..... 3

Also ran—Barrah (10st 10lbs) ; Dillawar (10st 10lbs) ; Grey Boy (10st 10lbs) and Ginger (9st 12lbs.)

Betting.—Evens Shikari and Kasban; 10 to 1 Barrah and Grey Boy; 6 to 1 the other.

The Race.—From a fair start Shikari, Kazban and Barrah led from the Bomb to the 3 furlongs, where Grey Boy with Major Blenkinsop up ran out and made down to the main road for Hyderabad, followed by Dillawar. At the 3 furlongs Bomb began to improve his position, but could not reach the first two. Shikari running a fine race won by 2 lengths ; 1 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 15 secs.

POLO SCURRY—2 furlongs Rs. 49 to the winner and Rs 10 to the second. For bona fide polo ponies, which are maidens, and have been played regularly during the last 6 months. (Certificates from Polo Secretary with entry) R A M C raised 4st.

Mr Carnwell's Golden Wren 10st 3lbs ...Owner 1
Captain Craven's Star Light 12st 12lbs Mr Shaw 2
Major Cosman Iar-ud-Dowlan's Sultan 10st 3lbs Mr Pussy 3

Also ran—Snowdown 13st 3lbs ; Violette 12st 12lbs; Sohil II 10st 3lbs; Black Jem 10st ; 3lb; Hastinga 11st 11b.

Betting :—Evens Golden Wren ; 2 to 1 Star Light; 3 to 1 Snowdown, Black Jem, Sultan and Ethel Hastings ; 4 to 1 Violletes and 6 to 1 Sohil II.

The Race :—Star Light and Golden Wren showed out first and Sultan creeping up the two made a fine race home, Golden Wren winning cleverly by half a length ; half a length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—2[illegible] 5-5secs.

BOWENPALLY STAKES.—4 furlongs. Rs. 49 to the winner Rs. 10 to the 2nd. For horses the property of R. O's and H. C. O's of the garrison and members of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles which have never won a race value Rs. 30 since March 1907 to be ridden by R. O's and N C O's.or members of H V B, catch weights 11st.

L. Sgt. Pearce's Pixie 14st 4lb Sgt .....Cameron 1
L. Cpl. Douglas' Ginty 11st.....Woulett 2
Chandler's Beauty 11st.....Owner 3

Also ran—Lenn 11st; Lady Jane 11st; Remnant 11st.

Betting—Evens beauty ; 2 to 1 Lady Jane and Remnant; 4 to 1 Pixie and Ginty; 5 to 1 Lena.

THE RACE.—Lady Jane and Lena led out from a fair start; at the corner Lens ran out followed by Lady Jane, it then became anybody's race till the distance when Pixie came away and hard ridden won by 2 lengths; half a length between 2nd and 3rd Time—1 min 8 secs.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

All-India Championship.

The following are the results of the games played on Monday evening :—

Mr. Joshi beat Mr. Bland.
Mr. Waterfield beat Mr. Mhaisker.
Mr. Bodus beat Mr. Sanderson.
Mr. Deshpande beat Mr. Pendse.

THE MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

Appeal still Proceeding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

Mr. Dasarathi Sanyal finished his address on behalf of Jogjiban Ghose in the Midnapore Bomb Case appeal to-day, his contention generally being that there is no evidence against his client to justify a conviction.

Mr. A. Chaudhuri then commenced his address on behalf of Santosh Chanden Dass.

The case is likely to last some days.

THE KAYASTHA PRABHUS AND REMARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter appearing in your issue of the 14th instant describes correctly the factious attitude, taken by a few members of the Kayasha Prabhu community, in connection with the question of Window Re-marriage. Reform—particularly Custom Reform—will always arouse an opposition from the less enlightened members of society. But the misdirection of energy and education, by men who are apparently of good breeding and position, throws a sad reflection on the enlightenment of a community which boasts one of the most sensible sections of Indian society. And the conduct of these Custom (as opposed to Religion) guardians is the more reprehensible, not only in their taking a narrow view of social reform, but in the mean duplicity and inconsistency exhibited by them in defending an inglorious cause, and in inveigling the less imformed members of the community by posing as the champions of Religion and Faith.

In India, the name of Religion has such an irresistible influence upon the mind of the average public, that it affords an illimitable field for the successful exercise of the subtle genius of the so called anti-reformer or the spurious politician. It may be casually stated here that both these belong to the same species, in so far at least as they follow very nearly similar methods in offering resistance to any sort of real reform. And as their chief nourishment is derived directly from the credulity of the uneducated public, before whom they brandish themselves as the Apostles of Religion and Liberty, nothing would serve more effectively than to mercilessly expose them to public view and to hold their conduct to general contempt and ridicule. In this country we have had ample experience not to take the lesson, that to leave the vagaries of this class unnoticed or unchecked is to forge a weapon for one's own destruction. It becomes a more difficult task to dislodge them from their position, after they have taken a firm grip on the mind of the masses, who form the main bulwark of their shelter.

It is very fortunate that the Prabhus have never shown a tendency to degenerate into irresponsible politicians. They have never bartered their name for cheap popularity, and have wisely kept themselves aloof from any sort of political humbug. One would naturally expect the same prudence from them with reference to social questions also, but the opposition which a few members of them are trying to organise at Dadar, against the party of widow re-marriage, reflects a strong desire on their part to acquire easy notoriety, even at the sacrifice of real progress of their community, whose welfare they so loudly profess.

The disability of widows to re-marry has been recognized as the highest atrocity upon their personal rights, and the custom which sanctions it is condemned as a blot on the civilization of an educated society. The attention of the thoughtful members of our community, along with others, has been prominently attracted towards this subject of enormity, as, there is no other social evil which is more unjust, cruel or inhuman in magnitude. The mind recoils at the barbarity of the custom which perpetuates this iniquity, and shudders at the callous hearts of those who would endeavour to defend the custom, under the fair name of Religion, which they neither understand nor observe.

It is worth nothing that, immediately after the re-marriage, the anti-reform leaders, at Dadar, should have developed a strong desire to improve the religious and moral condition of their caste brothers, who they thought were sadly degenerating in these respects. And their first effort to attain this end is to secure the backing of the less enlightened members of the community, in order to excommunicate those who showed the moral courage to be present at the marriage party. Misrepresentation is their other weapon, which they are using freely to bring into their fold innocent and unsuspecting persons. Without any thought-out convictions and with instincts vitiated, they are spreading broadcast the seed of dissension in the midst of a peaceful community. A twitch of conscience they are misleading the public and encouraging the ignorant masses to acts not permitted in genteel society, and which are calculated surely to lead them to disgrace and difficulty. But it is always the motto of these irresponsible leaders to mislead first and to forsake afterwards. They are unmindful of the harm they are doing to private individuals, as well as to the cause of reform. And if their claims to any sort of leadership were critically examined, they would form an excellent subject of humour and disgust.

I will close this letter with a prayer that the new organisation of the Prabhu community at Dadar will be broad-based on honest convictions, supported by a rightly interpreted Religion, and not degenerate into a body of interested do-nothings and rapidly sink into the vortex of present discontents.—Yours, etc.

A WELL-WISHER.

AN EYE-SORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a pity that our Bombay City Fathers have no eyes to see the eye-sore appearance of the small plot of land with iron railing opposite the Municipal Office at Bori Bunder. Could not the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens make it a piece of fairy land ? Perhaps Sir Perozeshah Mehta has reserved it for a marble bust of his after death. But it is piously to be hoped that there will be a very long time for such an occasion.—Yours, etc.

CONSTANT READER.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

Exchange remains same as wired on Saturday.

Shares.—Bank of Bengal shares rule at 1,475. In coal shares, the Aldih is obtainable at 151, Bhalgora at 17 ½ ; Equitable at (new issue) at 28 (premium), Kosoonda and Nyadee at 3-8 1-2, Beerbhoom at 46 1-8 and 46, (ex-dividend) and Raneegunge at 19 8 1-2. In tea shares, Durrungs can be had at 44 Eastern Cachar at 55, East India at 7 In Jute shares Clive Mills (A preference) stand at 107.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 8th May 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 8th May 1909.	1606·53	106220	19542692	20544912
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1177·95	209288	3657681	3896969
I. M. Ry. System	125·66	24472	431684	456106
A. D. C. Ry.....	40·80	902	5617	6519
Baran-Kotah Ry				
Total...	2950·94	1236882	23667624	24904506
Actuals for corresponding week ending 9th May 1908...				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	932824	18748692	19681516
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	271108	4659689	4930797
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·92	31077	55738	86815
Total	2908·08	1235009	23359099	25294108
Increase or Decrease	G. I. P. Ry.	+ 0·28	+ 69396	+ 794000	+ 863396
	I. M. Ry.	+ 2·11	— 6180	— 971988	— 1038808
	A. D. C. Ry.	— 0·33	— 6605	— 119104	— 125709
	Baran-Kotah Ry.	+ 40·80	+ 902	+ 5617	+ 6519

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto Feb. 28.

AMERICAN fruit growers have been striving unsuccessfully for years to evolve a seedless persimmon. They have now discovered that in North China seedless persimmons have been known for generations, and they have obtained cuttings from that country.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND THE TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.

THE "INDIAN SPECTATOR":—The Bombay Temperance Council has received a mild rebuke from H. E. the Governor for presenting to him an exaggerated case. These were two weak points in the Council's memorial of January last—one was that it imported into the document a good deal of ancient history, with which the present Governor is not able to deal, and the other that it made use of a hyperbole in declaring that the Abkari Department was forcing liquor shops "anywhere and everywhere." His Excellency states that his first impulse on reading such an indictment, contradicted by some of the very admissions made in the memorial, was not to receive it unless the language was modified. However, he assumed that the authors of the document did not realise the gravity of the charges made, and a hint is conveyed to the Council that if any future representation is to receive attention, it should be free from exaggeration, and it should quote from speeches and documents and state facts carefully. We have no doubt that the Council will hereafter realise the difference between a memorial and a speech at a Temperance meeting, between sensitive and quickly grasping officials and the unintelligent public. In referring to objectionable utterances of officials who retired from the service years ago, we believe that the Council's object was not to hold the present Government responsible for them. They were intended, apparently, to substantiate the view pressed on His Excellency that the Abkari Department has inherited certain traditions which explain why, even after repeated protests by Government that its object is not increase revenue, the Department shows a tender regard for that consideration. The Council could not have expected the Governor to defend or explain away what others had said in the past, but only to corroborate the present with the declarations which certain officers had made in the past.

The "Rast Goftar" :—H. H. the Governor's reply to the memorial of the Bombay Temperance Council deals, in the course of a trenchant review, with the case made by the Association accusing Government of various charges. The indictment comprises allegations that may be summed up in two main divisions : First the charge of encouraging intemperance with an eye to increasing the revenue; secondly departmental defaults and short evenings. The reception which has this time greeted the Council in its representation to Government will come as an unexpected surprise to its members on account of the plain and unequivocal manner of the language used in the reply. The Council need feel no disappointment at this, nor think itself harshly treated. Of one thing they may rest assured, and even feel grateful for, that an administrative head who is jealous to a degree of the reputation of his official cadre and will not endure their character being wantonly taken away, will not for a moment put up with gross miscarriage or any glaring deviation from duty on the part of his subordinates. His Excellency has made no secret of his feelings which assert themselves in every part of the reply. The Council must, however, take it in the spirit in which it is made, which as we understand, is anxious of doing justice to both the parties. The Association as well as the Administration of which His Excellency is the responsible head and ruler. Sir George Clarke rightly contends that his Government cannot be held responsible for his predecessors sins of commission and omission ; yet he is prepared to rectify any error of policy or measures which may be ascribable to the present administration.

PARSIS AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The "East Goftar" :—Mr. A. C. Bhandupvala, in a letter to the "Bombay Gazette," draws pointed attention to the listless apathy of the Parsis appertaining to their communal rights for an exclusive representation in the Legislative Councils, under the Reforms Bill. A backward community like that of the Mahomedans, who in point of educational qualifications and literary attainments are far behind-hand compared to other minor races in India, have stolen a march upon the latter by dint of the tenacious agitation of a handful of their leaders, who have pressed their point with a decision and firmness of purpose which have secured to their community the best of all that they clamoured and agitated for. In practical politics, nothing pays more liberally than cogent agitation, spurious or genuine, with a free sprinkle of assurance and tall talk to boot. In other words, what is denounced as a mendicant policy is remunerative in proportion to the importunity with which it is driven home. Constitutional agitation is a predicate of this policy which is more effective than coercive methods of active or passive resistance. The isolation of the Mahomedan community from illicit methods of agitation have won for them the homage which is due to supplication. Beggars cannot be choosers. The Mahomedans have notwithstanding secured the fill of their desired ambitions, and the methods to which their chiefs have resorted in this instance stand out in bold relief as an object lesson to the leaders of other communities. There can be nothing derogatory to the communal pride of the Parsis, or for that matter of any other community to tread in the pathway which Mahomedan leaders have chalked out for their own people. When the constitution of the different Legislative Councils comes eventually to be settled under the Reforms Bill, we hope we are not building castles in the air when we presume that the claims of the Parsis will not be ignored, and separate representation may be allotted to the community in the Bombay Presidency, where its influence and numerical strength is more predominant than in any other part of India.

PATRIOTISM AGAINST UNITY.

The "Indian Spectator" :—It is curious how the misconceived patriotism of recent times in India is working against the unity of the different races and classes in the country. The split in the Congress camp and the squabbles over the Reforms scheme are by no means the only instances of this separatist spirit. As in political, so in social matters, each caste and each sub-division of caste insist upon going their own way. Thus we have not only a Hindu Association for reform, as apart from a Parsi or a Mahomedan Association, but countless little Hindu bodies as suggested by varying rituals, localities, professions, etc., each pulling in a different direction from the others, each cocksure of the need of its own separate existence. In Bombay itself, the most cosmopolitan of the provinces, we have scores of Brahman Associations and clubs as against perhaps a larger number of Banis, Kayastha and other bodies. Think of the break of unity which all these entail, and of the fearful waste of national energy. Then look at our linguistic unity. We are divided not only according to the provinces in which we live, or the larger divisions of human speech to which we have been accustomed ; we have to face a struggle not only between Sanskrit and Arabic or Persian, not only between Urdu and Hindi, not only between Punjabi and Urdu, but we have also to encounter a conflict between different modes of writing the same vernacular.

THE CASE OF THE DEPORTEES.

The "Parsi":—Mr. Asquith's pronouncement upon the principles of deportation is not much more satisfactory than those which have preceded it. We say that it is a preventive and not a punitive measure means very little. The rigours of imprisonment may be less than is usual in the case of a man convicted in the ordinary process of law, but that is a comparatively minor matter. The fact of imprisonment remains. It is carried out in ordinary jails, with all their degrading associations and insulting implications ; and while the ordinary prisoner, even though in rare cases justice may have miscarried, knows he has had an impartial trial and has heard both charges and sentence the deportee knows neither what crime he is charged with nor how long he may be kept in durance. This uncertainty is infinitely harder to bear than the ordinary prison regimen, and to say that it is not punitive is to admit that it is altogether unjustifiable. With regard to some of the earlier deportations, while they were universally condemned in India as a method of procedure, only those intimately acquainted with the life and doings of the deportees were in a position to say with positive assurance whether there was any good reason—any real expediency—underlying this irregular procedure. In default of trial and proof one is not only at liberty to believe in their innocence, but nobody has a right to impute any degree of guilt. Still, in the popular mind, some stigma remained. But in the case of the bunch of deportees whose disappearance coincided with the declaration of the reforms there was no such suspicion. It has never been even hinted that a deep and dark conspiracy had come to light just at this moment, and the thing was obviously engineered as a sort of counter-demonstration, lest any might think that the reforms were a pusillanimous concession to agitation.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AND HIS AMBITION.

The "Parsi" :—The rumour has revived, and it is so persistent, that Mr. Winston Churchill is to be the next Viceroy of India, that it must, failing an authoritative denial, be regarded as a possibility. The common impression that Mr. Churchill has made is that he possesses Lord Curzon's energy without his capacity, his failing in fact without his conscientiousness. His youth in itself is no objection, but with a new political regime evolving in India a more experienced hand would inspire more confidence. There is rather too much of the adventurer about Mr. Churchill to make him welcome as a representative of the King. The hard words of a political lampoon, of course, do not disqualify a man for holding office ; but there was a barb in the little poem by Mr. Owen Seamen, the editor of Punch "You, flushed with spoil of office price of disloyalty earned and paid," which will smart in Mr. Churchill's reputation for a long time. The Viceroyalty is too high a price for his sort of work, and it would be a bad precedent to make it the reward of successful political manœuvring. But the chief objection to Churchill, from an Indian point of view, is his record at the Colonial Office He was returned to Parliament on the Chinese Slavery, cry, and forthwith callously repudiated his pledges as a "terminological inexactitude," and while he was eager enough to gain a cheap applause by helping to grant a constitution to the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, he shares with Lord Elgin the responsibility for a utter neglect of any mention of the rights of British Indian immigrants in the framing of that constitution and for a contemptuous refusal to bestir himself to compel the newly freed country to treat some of their best citizens better than slaves. It will not be easy for Mr. Churchill to live down a reputation for indulging in generous sentiments only for the sake of place and profit, and he would start a Viceroyalty heavily handicapped by distrust.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 8th May give the following details.

UNITED PROVINCES.

The week was rainless. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops, irrigation of sugarcane and extra crops and preparation of fields for autumn sowings are in progress in places. Autumn sowings have commenced. The condition of standing crops is good or fair except in Chakrata and Jalaun. Supplies of fodder and water are adequate. Cattle disease is reported from twenty-three districts but in general the condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices are rising in twelve districts ; are falling in four ; and are stationary or fluctuating elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The condition of the labouring and cultivating classes is generally good. Crime is below normal in Basti and normal elsewhere. Scarcity has been declared in parts of Garhwal from the 1st May but the distress is slight at present. Figures for civil works and gratuitous relief which have been started there are not yet available. Two civil and six aided works and one unaided work are in progress and one poorhouse is open in Bijaigarh, one civil and two aided works in Kera Mangraur; and one departmental work and eight aided works in Basti. The poorhouse in Basti was closed from the 6th May. Seven civil works are in progress and one poorhouse is open in Bahraich. Aided works are in progress in Jaunpur and test works in Kheri. There is a slight increase in the numbers on relief in Bijaigarh, Kheri and Bahraich and a slight decrease in Kera Mangraur and Basti. The numbers on Government relief are—on relief works 14,156 ; on aided works 11,605 ; on test works 469; on gratuitous relief 8,482 ; in poorhouses 149 ; on private works 472; total on relief 35,237. Prices :—Bijaigarh 15; Kera Mangraur 15; Basti 16; Garhwal 7 ; and Bahraich 14 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Rainfall nil. Spring crops are being harvested. Their condition and expected yield on irrigated areas are generally good to average and on unirrigated areas average to below average. Sowings of extra spring continue. Prices are high but have fallen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Delhi, Lyallpur and parts of Gurgon, Mianwali and Jhang.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week except 10 cents in Kohat. The condition of standing crops is generally good on irrigated areas and from average to below the average of unirrigated lands. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. The outturn expected to be average. Sowings of extra spring and autumn crops continue. The water supply in canals is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district continues. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition except that cattle disease is reported in some villages. The public health is good. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—Wheat 8 15-16 to 11 1-2 gram 13 1-16 to 15 ¼ maize 11 1-2 to 17 3-4 and bajra 13 to 14 1-2 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

Rainfall nil. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 7 to 14 and maize from 12 to 23 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress.

KASHMIR.

The weather is bright and is becoming warm. The condition of spring crops is average. Ploughing for autumn crops is going on. There is no disease among cattle. Fodder is average. Prices are almost stationary.

RAJPUTANA.

General rain was received during the week. The falls in Bikaner ranged from 5 to 125 cents. Harvesting of spring crops continues in a few places. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings, The outturn of the recent harvest is fair to good. Cattle are doing well generally except that cattle disease is still reported in parts of Mewar and Bharatpur. The fodder and water supply is sufficient. Prices have risen in Shahpura, Jhalawar, Karauli and Ajmer ; they have risen slightly in Bharatpur ; and have fallen in Bikaner.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Slight rain fell during the week in Gwalior and nil elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops is progressing in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops except in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for some cattle disease in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are again rising in Gwalior and Indore and are high but stationary elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather continues warm and cloudy with high winds. Rain fell in twelve districts, the quantity registered ranging from 2 cents in Chanda and Durg to 2½ inches in Nagpur. In Nagpur it was accompanied by hail-storms. Threshing and winnowing spring crops are in many districts not quite completed but land is being prepared for autumn sowings all over the Provinces. Double-cropped rice in the Sironcha tahsil of the Chanda district is doing well and so are garden crops where they are sown. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are adequate except that water is getting scarce in a few villages in Nimar. Prices :—wheat remained stationary in fifteen districts, gram in sixteen, rice in eighteen and juar in twenty. Wheat and rice in Drug and gram, rice and juar in Chanda fell by 1 1/4 to 2 1/4 seers per rupee. In Mandla gram sells dearer by 1 1/2 seers. Fluctuations elsewhere are unimportant. The number of weavers on relief was 569.

Feudatory States.—Light showers not exceeding 75 cents were received in five States. The rain caused considerable damage to grain on threshing floors in Kawardha. Construction of field embankments and preparation of land for the sowing of the next season's crops are in progress everywhere. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices:—rice in Kawardha fell by over a seer and wheat and gram in Korea by 2 and 3 seers per rupee respectively. Wheat in Sarangarh rose by 2 seers and wheat and rice in Sakti by 1 seer. Prices were steady elsewhere.

The Bombay report has already appeared

BY THE WAY.

UNFURLING THE FLAG.

Australia is commemorating the landing of Captain Cook one hundred and thirty-nine years ago. It was on April 28, 1770, that H.M.S. "Endeavour," a barque of 370 tons, which had been a collier until bought by the Government and fitted out for the scientific expedition to the Southern Seas, entered the inlet first called Sting Rays Harbour, a name afterwards changed to Botany Bay, in allusion to the varied and beautiful plants growing on its shores. The vessel remained there eight days replenishing her stores of water, and before she left the British flag was hoisted and the country proclaimed British territory. On each recurring anniversary the flag is again unfurled on the spot where it was first flown, and is saluted by the guns of a ship of the Royal Navy on the Australian Station.

THE CHANTREY TRUSTEES AND GIFTS.

Are the Chantrey trustees at liberty to accept gifts on behalf of the nation? The will of Sir Francis Chantrey enjoins, as need scarcely be recalled, that liberal prices are to be paid for works of intrinsic merit. No provision whatsoever is made for gifts. In this connection the "Art Journal" learns from a trustworthy source that in 1908 a Scotsman offered to present to the Chantrey trustees Mr. E. A. Hornel's "Captives a Ceylon Idyll" ("A. J." 1908, 375), which was at the Academy. Assuming the information to be correct the trustees evidently did not see their way to accept the generous offer.

THE KING'S "SILVER SQUADRON."

It is to the late Duke of Edinburgh, the "Lady's Realm" recalls, that King Edward is indebted for his unique collection of "refs" or silver ships. The collection of these beautiful toyships was little short of a passion with the Duke; and thanks to his zeal in tracing and rebuying any that could be found, he got together the only collection that exists; so that the value of this squadron of some fifty odd is practically priceless. It is a curious fact that no museum in England boasts the possession of one of these wonderful models of old battleships, which, made originally to hold wine, were chiefly used as gifts between Royal personages.

AN INTELLECTUAL ASSET.

Controversy still ranges around the dispute between Mr. Keir Hardie and his colleagues, and a dissenting, if not rebellious, section of the Independent Labour party. There is no dispute, however, as to the extraordinary ability with which one of the retiring leaders presided over the momentous Conference at Edinburgh. Mr. Keir Hardie described Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as the "largest intellectual asset" the party had. This tribute was evoked by the formal address which Mr Macdonald delivered from the chair, but more remarkable even than the qualities of this set oration was Mr Macdonald's manner of guiding and controlling the deliberations of the three hundred not very tractable delegates. It is not in vain that Mr Macdonald has studied the methods of the present Speaker who may be called best, as he is the first, chairman, of the day.

THEY VOTED ON "THAT."

On one occasion the Conference had before it a series of resolutions, all dealing in a different spirit with a single point of the party's constitution. Mr. Macdonald pointed out that all the resolutions proposed to make some change in the existing rule, but with this all similarity between them ended. Each one began, as resolutions will with the word "that." He would therefore put the word "that" to the meeting. Those who wanted a change would vote for the word "that," and they would afterwards discuss what the change should be. Those who were content with things as they were would vote against "that." Someone on the platform whispered that the delegates would not possibly follow this subtle method of procedure. "I am told," Mr. Macdonald, said "that you do not understand; is that so?" There was a great shout of "no." The word "that" was put to the meeting, thrown out, and many precious minutes saved. These conference with the widely scattered delegates, and often with a disturbing echo in the hall, are difficult to move along their appointed course. A voice which could on occasion bear down all opposition and the clearest of clear heads were the two qualities with which Mr. Macdonald carried is successfully through an exceptionally heavy and intricate programme of business.

MRS. LOWTHER'S GALLERY.

In spite of the long period of disuse, which most of the galleries of the House of Commons have suffered, there is one of the galleries which has never been closed, this is Mrs. Lowther's Gallery. It is so is behind the "grille" to which the protesting ladies fastened themselves with chains, but it is cut off by an inner wall from the Ladies' Gallery, and has an entrance to itself. The disposal of the places in the gallery is one of the social privileges of the Speaker's wife, and even while other "strangers" have been excluded there have generally been in his corner two or three of Mrs. Lowther's tea-table guests. It was a corner of this gallery which was for many years dedicated to Mrs. Gladstone's exclusive use. In the last Parliament Mr. Balfour's sister was often in this place, and now, of course, Mrs. Asquith. Lady Campbell-Bannerman was an invalid almost all her husband's term of office, and was seldom there. This little gallery used to be ablaze with fashion and beauty on the nights of the great fiscal debates towards the close of the last Parliament.

THE COMPANY'S LABEL.

The solitary porter was trundling a milk can on the wayside station platform. A passenger, the sole spectator, noticed a large white patch on the back of his waistcoat, which on further examination turned out to be a paper label. He called the porter's attention to it. "Yes, sir," he said sadly, "these is my this year's new clothes from the company. They always puts that on 'em." "Why don't you tear it off?" "Won't come off, sir; wish it would, sir. I think they glues it on. I'll have to wait for it to get dirty." He shambled mournfully away.

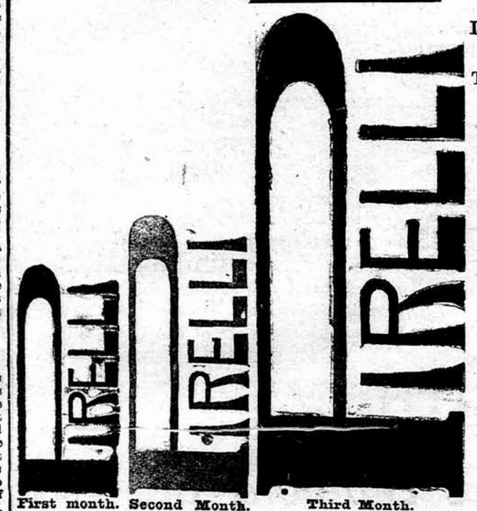
THE ECCENTRICITIES OF A BELL.

We were awakened at midnight, writes a correspondent, by the frenzied and continuous ringing of our electric bell. I stumbled into slippers and scooped my way hastily to the front door. Nobody was there, but the bell throbbed on. It awoke the dog in the back yard, and he added his excited barking to the tumult. No human being was to be seen anywhere about except myself, and I was rather to be heard than seen. It was a ghostly business. For weeks the bell had never sounded at all, and it seemed to be putting all its pent-up energies into this midnight debauch of noise. I don't understand electric bells, and the only way I could gag this demon was by wedging a newspaper round about its hammer, so that the noise subsided into a hum like that of a wasp in a bottle. Later investigations showed that someone had thrust in the "push" at the door, and left it so. But why the bell kept silence until we were all in bed is more than I can tell. I am not an electrician and I doubt whether the description would fit the man who fixed that bell for us.

FIRST RUNG OF THE STATESMAN'S LADDER.

The Board of Trade, which is to have its status raised, was created, in germ at any rate, by Charles II. to collect information on matters of trade, but for the first hundred years of its existence it proved a costly and an inefficient machine. "It is a sort of seed of influence," said Burke in his great speech on economical reform, "a sort of gently ripening hothouse, where eight members of Parliament receive salaries of, £1,090 a year for a certain given time in order to mature at a proper season a claim to £2,000 granted for doing less." Such a state of things could not resist the rising spirit of reform, and in 1782 the Board was reconstituted with a President at its head, but until 1840 its duties were almost entirely consultative. In that year it obtained executive powers over the railway system and now, besides collecting statistics, it controls all these companies which have the privilege of providing things of indispensable use like transit, water, and lighting; it has in fact, to watch the monopolists, and it has outlying functions such as the management of bankruptcy and merchant shipping. The Presidency has been the first rung of the ladder to many rising statesmen. It was the first Cabinet office held by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Lloyd-George, and now Mr. Churchill.

THE GROWTH OF BUSINESS
IN
PIRELLI TYRES.



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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

There are many who prepare for the cares of the day not, as the cynical Frenchman recommended, by eating a toad, but by sipping a glass of pure Hippocrene. In other words, they devote the hour before breakfast to reading. Those who trust to this practice to keep themselves familiar with the dead languages will appreciate the reissue, after an interval of almost forty years, of Jebb's "Theophrastus." It has all the qualities which a morning book requires. The "characters" are each short enough to be not only read, but studied, at a single sitting, and there is no continuity to be broken if a morning or two be intermitted. Moreover, the inherent interest of the book is very great. It consists chiefly in enabling us to realise what manner of people moved about among the street of that paradise of white marble and blue sky, which we think of as ancient Athens. They were not all, apparently, gods, nor heroes, the seed of the gods. They were not all, even, great gentlemen, and the odd thing is that when they are vulgar or tedious persons they are so entirely after a twentieth-century manner—a fact which, as Jebb points out, shows that human nature is self-identical throughout the ages not only on its broad lines but also in the manner of its slight aberrations from the norm of good behaviour. Theophrastus's method of illustrating the general characteristic by an exhibition of the detail vecu will enable any reader to make identifications within his own circle. One knows, for example, the man who when he stumbles in the street is "apt to swear at the stone"; him who forbids his wife to give away little things—a lamp wick, a pinch of cumin—on the ground that "these trifles come to much in the year"; the garrulous man, who is "one who will sit beside a person whom he does not know and first pronounce a panegyric on his wife, then relate his dream of last night, then go through in detail what he has had for dinner"; and, finally, the man who, when the flute is being played, "alone of all the company will beat time with his hand and trill an accompaniment." One or two sentences Jebb has elected to omit from his text, but a reader may keep the little Leipsic edition of 1886 beside him.

JOHN DAVIDSON'S PLAYS.

After the death of Tennyson, it was to William Watson and John Davidson that people came to look as the expectancy and rose of English poetry. Mr. Watson seems to have lost his singing voice, although not before winning a permanent place in our literature. The future of John Davidson is not so certain, and, now that he seems to have done what Cato did and Addison did not approve, it may be interesting to survey his work from the point of view of the drama. The drama Davidson considered his vocation. The first three volumes he published were volumes of plays. Of one of these, a paper-covered book of 175 pages, and probably of the other two also, he seems himself to have been publisher as well as author, for the title-page is simply "Plays. Greenock: John Davidson, 12, Brisbane-street, 1889." They can have had no circulation, because when all three were included in the 1894 volume with the Aubrey Beardsley frontispiece, it is intimated that, although all had been previously "printed," they were "now actually published for the first time." He came into more direct relations with the stage when on the suggestion of Mr. Forbes-Robertson, he adapted Coppee's "Pour la Couronne," for presentation. It was a success, and work of the same sort flowed freely in. Anxious to write an original play, however, he produced in succession "Godfrida" (1892), "Self's the Man" (1901), and "The Knight of the Maypole" (1903). These were written to be acted, and, as estimated by Davidson himself, they were "the likeliest poetical plays written for the English stage in this times." No manager would accept them, however, and the author regretted the fact the more because the proceeds would have left him free to produce his "Testaments and Tragedies," by which he proposed "to change the mood of the world." It is, accordingly, that series of dramatic monologues which he called his "Testaments" and his "Tragedies," one of which is "The Theatrocrat," that he considered his most important work. Now, of these there is not one which does not contain many good things, but probably prosterity, while curiously scanning their metaphysical speculations as the evidence of a vigorous, ingenious, and independent mind, will wish there had been more passages like the following—one worthy of the sombre genius of John Webster himself:—

"Once on a time I saw a woman's soul,
I looked and looked, expecting colours, flowers,
A perfume and an opal. I found instead
A sooty cobweb, dispered with limbs
And empty hulls of captives long undone.
I shook it, but the spider made no sign:
It, too, was dead. I brushed the film away,
And where it hung a mortal crevice yawned,
Obscene and dark and barren as the grave."

"FLEET-STREET ECLOGUES."

Many, indeed, will still think the poet at his best in those "Fleet-street Eclogues," where the journalist, in the fog of London and under the bell of St. Paul's, confesses his nostalgia for the green country where morning larks are shepherds' clocks. All Davidson is already there. The metaphysician of the Testaments" is adumbrated in "Queen Elizabeth's Day," and that put upon the lips of Menzies in "Christmas Day" is one of the best of the ballads of one who was to make some noise as a balladist. In addition however, there were such delightful passages as this, which relates to journalists:—

"Though chivalry be ended
There are champions in the field.
Nor are we warriors giftless:
Deep magic's in our stroke;
Ours are the shoes of swiftness:
And ours the darkling cloak;
We fear no golden charmer;
We dread no form of words;
We wear enchanted armour,
We wield enchanted swords.
To us the hour belongs;
Our daily victory is
O'er hydras, giant wrongs,
And dwarf iniquities."

THE PRE-RAPHAELITE SPIRIT.

A generation that has what may be considered the advantage of only knowing the pre-Raphaelites by their essential spirit, living in their achievement and as it were unfettered and unobserved by their dominating personalities, must be grateful for anything that adds substantially to the gross accumulation of their lasting work. Canon Dixon was one of the obscurer spirits of the Brotherhood—almost, too, the last survivor,—but his "Selected Poems" show how truly and clearly the ardent flame glowed within him. His verse lives. There are times when a line halts or carries its burden a little awkwardly, but his work has the quality of a fine engraving—with a very rare corner that baffled the artist, provoked his impatience, or lost his attention but also with the beauty of rich colour. "St. Mary Magdalene," "Eunice," and perhaps especially "Love's Consolation"—with its inspiriting

Go thy way, all things say.
Thou hast thy way to go, thou hast thy day
To live; thou hast thy need of the to make
In the hearts of others do thy thing yes, slake
The world's grey thirst for yet another man,

pealing like a clarion in its remote, still atmosphere—are of the very spirit of the Brotherhood. The "ancient joy" sings again through some of Dixon's songs, among which "The feathers of the willow" stands out as almost intensely lyrical, and his short ode "To Summer," packed tight with such lines as

I see thee lead the weeping morning up,
That thy bright sun may kiss away her tears and
Thy fickle sun is riding from thine house.

should have its place in any anthology of distinction. To Mr Robert Bridges we are indebted for the sympathic memoir and suggestive notes that accompany a selection that should help Dixon to his rightful place with readers of English poetry.

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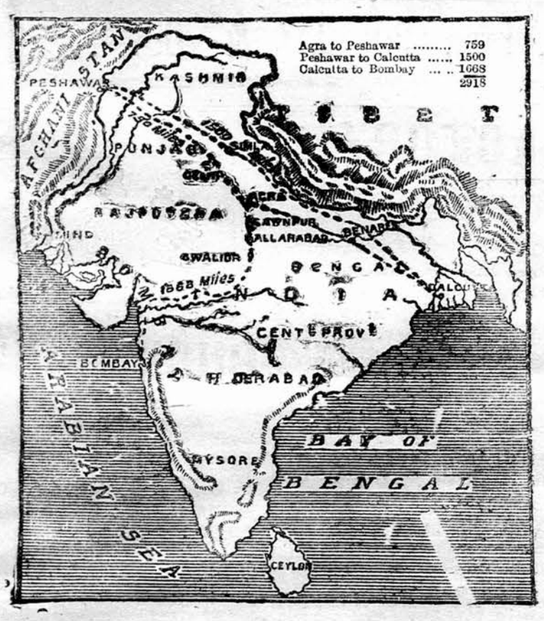

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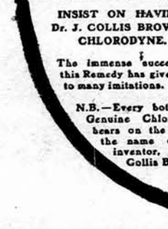

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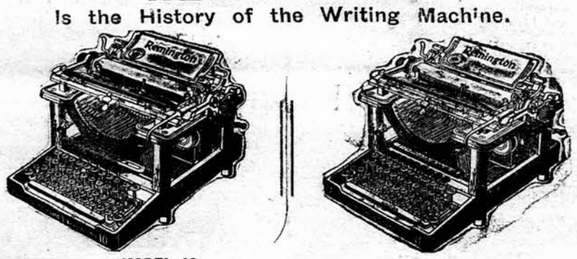

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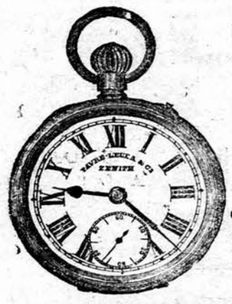

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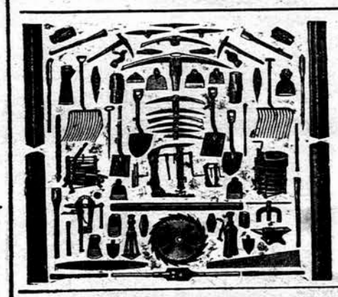

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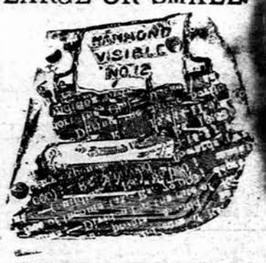

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